The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1869. NEW SERIES. NO. 410.

WASHINGTON.

Restoration of Law and Order in Florida.

Report on the Louisiana Election Frauds.

Rapid Contraction of Greenback Circulation.

Contest Over the Eight Hour Law.

Positive Legislation for Working Men Demanded.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Dispatches from the military commander in Georgia announce that troops had arrived at the scene of the recent insurrection in Northern Florida, and had commenced to assist in the enforcement of the revenue laws in Jackson county. The Governor of the State had also returned and was co-operating with the United States military forces in preserving the peace. The outrages had entirely ceased, and there was a prospect that some of the offenders would be arrested and brought before the civil courts. A new Judge had been appointed in the county named who had proved acceptable to both parties.

LOUISIANA ELECTION FRAUDS.

It will be recollected that at the last session of Congress the Louisiana delegation elected to the House, with one exception, were thrown out of their seats on the charge of fraud, and a sub-committee of the Election Committee were appointed to proceed to Louisiana and investigate the election of last November for Congress. This committee have completed their labors and brought to Washington an extraordinary quantity of evidence showing a good deal of corruption in both parties, but illustrating on the whole the fact that the negroes were not kept away generally from the polls by intimidation. Not a few Republicans testify very strongly against the Governor of Louisiana. The full committee will take up the cases the first week in December and decide them. The prospect is that the members elect will be refused seats, and the Governor asked to order new elections for the present Congress.

LEGAL TENDERS.

The Supreme Court only partially decided the various legal tender cases before them last winter, and then only went so far as to sustain a specific contract made for coin at date anterior to the passage of the legal tender act, and to fulfill which legal tenders had been offered and refused. The main question now before the court is the constitutionality of the legal-tender act, and it is believed that on this very important issue a decision will be made some time in December. The case was argued at the last term of the court. It comes up on an appeal where the lower court has decided that the act in question is unconstitutional.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The forthcoming November statement of the public debt will show that the Secretary of the Treasury has retired three millions of the three per cent. certificates since the 15th of September. This is a substantial contraction of the greenback circulation, as the law requires that the banks shall supply the place of the certificates with legal tenders, to make good their reserve fund. It is thought that the Secretary will cancel the certificates as soon as they are presented by the banks for redemption.

STARTLING COUNTERFEITING OPERATIONS.

Reports to the Treasury indicate that its secret service force are about to unmask some startling counterfeiting operations in New York. It seems to be about time that something was done in that line, as there is hardly a day that some skillfully executed lithograph or engraved counterfeit of some of the government issues not is presented at the Treasury, and detection almost defied.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Quite a contest is going on here between various representatives of the workingmen's assemblies and the department regarding the practice of the Government in enforcing the eight-hour law. The real object is to reach some competent authority to have an order issued to have the law complied with on the New York postoffice building, where the contractors are exacting of the laborers ten hours a day. The Postmaster General says he can do nothing, as the building is being erected under the supervision of the Treasury Department. An appeal has been made to the latter, who will doubtless refer it to the contractor, and if they make no reply the New York Workingmen's Assembly are advised to test the matter in the court.

A NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

The representatives alluded to are advising the formation of a Workingmen's Union in every town, with a view to sending delegates to a National Labor Congress, the real object of which is said to be to secure more positive legislation for workingmen's interests from the Federal Congress.

[To the Associated Press.]

RIOT IN GOLDSBORO, N. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—A special telegram to the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, dated Goldsboro 24th, says: Our town was thrown into a state of the wildest excitement last night by a riot, which commenced early in the evening and lasted until 10 o'clock, between the United States troops stationed here and negroes. About seventy-five guns were fired, and one soldier and one negro wounded. It is now twenty-four hours since the riot and our authorities have not made, or attempted to make, the first arrest. There were three fights, the negroes retreating at last.

REVENUES FROM TOBACCO IN VIRGINIA.

Supervisor Presbury, of Virginia, reports to the internal revenue office that the collection of tax on tobacco in that State for seven months ending September 30th, was $319,425,399, against $23,561,461 for the same period of last year. He estimates the increase of revenue from tobacco in Virginia for the year ending March, 1870, at least three million dollars.

REVENUE SEIZURES.

Information has been received at the Internal Revenue office from the Collector of the Twenty-fourth District of Pennsylvania of the seizure of Every & Smith's distillery, valued at $50,000.

The Collector of the Third Virginia District reports the seizure of J. F. Woodbridge's distillery, and the Collector of the Second Virginia District reports the seizure of two illicit stills in his district.

Detective Brooks, of Pennsylvania, reports the seizure of the distillery of J. B. Good and the rectifying house of M. B. Hartman & Co., at Lancaster, Pa., for frauds.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

Information received at the Department of Agriculture shows a falling off of one-third of the tobacco crop in Virginia and Maryland, and throughout Kentucky and the West about one-tenth. The reported frost last night in the west will cause a further deficiency.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

Thayer, of Nebraska, had a conversation with President Grant yesterday on the subject of the Mississippi election. He called the President's attention to a published telegram to the effect that Judge Dent was represented as saying that the President sustained him as a candidate for Governor. The President said he had himself seen the statement, and had enclosed it to Judge Dent, asking if he had been correctly reported. To this he had not as yet received a reply. The President further stated that, in August last, he addressed Judge Dent a letter advising him not to connect himself with the conservative movement against the party now supporting Alcorn, the former being, he said, the enemies of the administration and the Government. While he was on good personal relations with Judge Dent, he nevertheless felt bound by public duty to oppose his election and desire the success of Alcorn. These views he unqualifiedly and emphatically reported to Senator Thayer. He believed from what he had heard that Alcorn would be elected.

THE 15TH AMENDMENT.

Conversing on the subject of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, he expressed the hope that the Nebraska Legislature would be convoked this coming winter in order to ratify the amendment. The sessions of the Nebraska Legislature are triennial, and the next regular session will not take place till January, 1871.

EARTHQUAKE WAVE IN THE PACIFIC.

Information has been received at the Coast Survey office of a very marked earthquake wave, having been recorded on self-registering gauge in San Francisco on Friday last, at three o'clock P. M. From this occurrence a violent earthquake in some distant part of the Pacific ocean may be inferred, of which news will [illegible]less reach here before long. The earthquake of Simonda, in 1854, and the one which [illegible]red in Peru in August of last year, were [illegible]ed in the same way. These waves [illegible] across the Pacific ocean at an average [illegible] of about three hundred and sixty miles [illegible] hour, depending on the depth of water [illegible] the track of the wave. From observations made on occasions to which reference is made, the average depth of that ocean has [bee]n found to be about two thousand fathoms.

THE YERGER CASE.

In the Supreme Court to-day, Chief Justice Chase said, in reply to the suggestion of Mr. Phillips yesterday, that it was undoubtedly a matter of discretion with counsel when to move for a writ of habeas corpus in the Yerger case. The point of jurisdiction having been determined, the court would hear a motion for the writ whenever counsel should see proper to make it.

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN MONTANA.

Wm. F. Wheeler, U. S. Marshal at Helena, Montana, has forwarded to Secretary Cox a report of the U. S. Grand Jury of the Third Judicial District of Montana, in regard to robberies and murders committed upon citizens there by predatory bands of Indians within the past few months. The report is made in the hope that proper officers of the General Government will take such steps necessary to give them full protection; or if means in their hands are not adequate they will represent the matters to the head of the government here who have authority and means to punish and prevent Indian depredations.

PACIFIC RAILROAD REPORT.

The Commissioners appointed by the President to examine and report on the construction of the Pacific railroad, have been in session here several days, and expect to conclude their report by the end of the week. They traveled over the road by daylight at the rate of only ten miles an hour, but stopped to examine and measure all bridges and trestles over three feet high.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS.

The following order has just been issued by the President of the United States:

All communications in writing intended for the Executive Department of this Government and relating to public business of whatever kind, including suggestions for legislation, claims, contracts, employment, appointments and removals from office, and pardons, must be transmitted through the Department, to which the care of the subject matter of the communication properly belongs. Communications otherwise transmitted will not receive attention.

By order of the President.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, October 13.

Notice is hereby given to applicants for office that there are no existing vacancies in the department, either abroad or at home. Vacancies hereafter occurring will be filled only on written application, addressed to the Secretary and filed in the Department. The Department will not receive applicants personally. No answers will be made to applications unless the applicant is appointed, and in no case will papers filed in support of an application be returned to the applicant. Attention to this notice will save the applicants much inconvenience. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

A GENERAL ORDER,

just issued from the War Department, directs that the following places be made general depots of funds for paymasters named below, subject only to orders from these headquarters and Paymaster General: New York City, Brevet Brigadier General Brown, Assistant Paymaster General; New Orleans, Colonel McClure, Assistant Paymaster General; San Francisco, Brevet Brigadier General Leonard, Deputy Paymaster General; St. Louis, Brevet Brigadier General Fry, Deputy Paymaster General. All other paymasters continue as heretofore under the immediate command of deputy and division commanders.

CINCINNATI.

Desperate Suicide—Suspected Robber Arrested.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—John Castner, a carpenter, attempted suicide at a room in a hotel this afternoon by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife. The wound extended across under the chin seven inches long and one deep, but so high as to miss the veins and arteries. He was weak from loss of blood and unable to speak. He was taken to the hospital. The surgeon thinks he will not recover. He left letters, one requesting a friend to write his brother, James Castner, San Francisco, Carter county, Kentucky; another to his sister, Kate E. Castner, Wilkins postoffice, Liberty, Alleghany county, Pa. The letter is a farewell letter, asking his sister to pray for his soul, and stating that if his mother had lived this would not have happened, and saying he would be no more are she received it. He has been twice in the hospital with delirium tremens, but was sober at the time he sought to take his life. Last week he was discharged by his employer.

Judge Straub held Thomas Compton in $5,000 bail to-day to answer the charge of committing a robbery in Macon City, Mo. He was arrested on Monday on information from the City Marshal of Macon City. To-day a telegram came from the Sheriff of Macon City to hold him until he arrived to take charge of him. Compton was, he says, on his way to Hannibal to see his mother, who resides there. He is willing to go without a requisition, denies being guilty and seems anxious for an investigation. Circumstances indicate that a mistake has been made in arresting him. He says the photograph, name and description sent by the Missouri officers are his, but that a blunder has been made.

A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

Geo. Purseley was arrested for safe keeping at 10 o'clock to-night. A letter from his father, Jacob Purseley, found on him dated Xenia, Ill., Oct. 25th, showed him to be a fugitive from justice. That letter advised him not to come home, and stated he would go to the penitentiary surely if he returned. The writer says he will bail him from term to term until the case is dismissed from court, and advises him to go to Washington, Fayette county, Ohio, and stand trial there for the offense charged against him. The prisoner says he is charged with murder at Washington, Ohio. He acts half-witted and will be kept as a fugitive from justice awaiting requisition.

CHICAGO.

The Tailors' Strike—No Compromise Allowed—Family Poisoned.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The tailors' strike still continues. They journeymen have made public declaration that they will continue the strike until the employers accede to their new scale of prices, and several employers have acceded to the demand of the strikers and signed the new scale.

A meeting of the Merchant Tailors' Association was held last night, at which a committee of five was appointed to confer with a similar committee appointed by the Tailors' Association, to revise the present scale of prices. The Tailors' Union met this morning, and voted not to treat with the employers by committee. The journeymen in some of the shops not having stopped work, it was voted by the Union this morning that they be compelled to do so. A telegram was received from the President of the International Union giving the Chicago Union permission to strike, and stating that funds would be given them to carry it on.

The weather continues cold, with indications of more snow.

The family of Jas. Burgess were more or less seriously poisoned last night by drinking green tea which Mr. Burgess had purchased and taken home with him. Eight in all were sufferers, Mr. and Mrs. Burgess the greater, they having drank more freely. They will probably all recover.

THE TURF.

Trotting Match in Memphis—Nashville Blood Horse Course.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 27.—The trotting match at the fair for a purse of $500, mile heats, three in five, was won by Morrissey in three straight heats; beating Frank and Tackey in the order named. Time, 2:40½, 2:40, and 2:37.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 27.—The adjourned races on Blood Horse Course took place to-day. First race—Association purse, $800—3 mile heats, was won by Crossland in two heats. Crossland, 1.1; Dick Jackson, 2.3; Carrie Atherton, 3.2. Time, 5:46½, 5:44½.

Second race—consolation purse, $350, mile heats, for beaten horses. Won by Conlisk's Victory, in three heats. Victory, 3.1.1; Morgan Scout, 2.3.2; Sumers' gr. f. by Brown Dick, 1.4.5; Lancer, 6.6.6; Grand Dutch S. 5.2.4; Suray, 4.5.3. Time, 1:50½; 1:51; 1:50½.

The races will be continued to-morrow.

RICHMOND.

The Quakers—R. R. Collision—Suicide—Religious.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 27.—Two hundred members of the Society of Friends, from the North, passed through this city this evening to attend their annual meeting at Greensboro, North Carolina.

A freight train on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad ran into the accommodation train on the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad this morning at the junction, smashing two cars and slightly injuring the conductor and three others.

C. Fitzgerald, late a merchant in this city, committed suicide this morning, in Amelia county, by blowing his brains out.

The Presbyterian Synod of Virginia meets here to-day.

Rev. C. H. Alexander, late of Princeton, has been elected Professor in the Presbyterian Union Theological Seminary.

ST. LOUIS.

Colossal Statue of Gen. Lyon.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—A conditional contract was made to-day by the managers of the Lyon Monumental Association with the well-known New York artist, James. W. McDonald, for a colossal bronze statue of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek in the early part of the late war. Mr. McDonald is to make a complete model within five months, and if it is accepted by the association the work is to proceed at once. The statue with the pedestal is to cost thirty thousand dollars, and will be placed in Lafayette Park, which already contains a copy of Houdon's Washington and Harriet Hosmer's statue of Thomas H. Benton.

WILMINGTON.

Trial of the Privateersmen.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 27.—The trial of the officers of the Cuba was resumed before the United States Commissioner this morning. James Dennison, one of the engineers, and Davis, one of the marines of the Cuba, and Captain Moffit and Captain Bolles, both old naval officers, were examined for the defense. Their testimony was very favorable to the defendants and greatly weakened the evidence of Gordon, the principal witness for the Government, who testified that he had been offered twenty dollars to give evidence against the ship. The impression is very general now that the officers will be discharged.

NASHVILLE.

The Proposed Convention—Fifteenth Amendment.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 27.—The State Convention will be called at an early day. The bill pending in the House will pass to-morrow. No action in the Legislature relative to the 15th amendment. It is not likely to be ratified.

ALBANY.

Fire in Senate Chamber—Snow.

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—A slight fire occurred in the Senate Chamber to-day.

The ground was covered with snow this morning.

NEW YORK.

Great Excitement in Jersey City.

Miss O'Gorman's Experiences of Convent Life.

Boutwell in League with Wall-street Speculators.

Financial and Commercial Markets.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CONVENT LIFE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—There was great excitement in Jersey City this evening, owing to a lecture by Edith O'Gorman, also called ex-Sister Theresa, who gave her experience of convent life. She said that it was generally supposed that the inmates of a convent had no desire for any husband other than a celestial one. This was a mistake, for they all hankered after a material spouse. She had seen six Sisters in love with one priest, and, as he could not return the affection of more than one, the other five were always in a state of fearful jealousy. The priests, who were supposed to spend their time in holy offices, were constantly occupied in making love to the sisters. She had also seen considerable cruelty in convents practiced upon children. At one time she saw a child three years of age whipped by a sister until blood flowed from her wounds, and then plunged into a tub of cold water. At the conclusion of the lecture Edith slipped out of the back door of the hall, thus escaping a crowd which was ready to mob her.

WALL STREET

presented more evidence to-day that Mr. Boutwell is in league with the speculators. The advertised amount of bonds to be purchased by the Government was two million, with the right, however, on the part of the Government to take the whole amount offered. The offerings were $5,662,550. The awards were not made public by telegraph from Washington until 3:30 P. M., instead of at 12:30, as usual, when only two million were accepted, thereby keeping those who appeared ignorant of how they stood until after bank hours. Even Boutwell's best friends accuse him of complicity with the speculators to-day.

PANIC IN CALIFORNIA.

The financial news from California is exciting. The panic there is assuming proportions. It is reported that one of the directors of the Bank of California had failed for three million dollars, and that there is a run upon some of the branches of that bank in the mining districts. The California Bank has been trying to raise here one million on some of its real estate, but without success.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were heavy, and declined this afternoon. The two millions sold to the government were from savings banks.

STOCKS.

The stock market is steady on Vanderbilt, but lower on Western shares, chiefly St. Paul, Lake Shore and Northwestern. Developments in Lake Shore are causing holders to sell and realize.

GOLD

closed at 130.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,768 head; sellers are more willing to accept lower prices. There was fair trade but the yards were not fully cleared. Prices are ½c lower on fair to good cattle and 1c lower on common to medium. Extreme range for Western cattle, 11@16c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 7,311 head. Business fair. Common and medium sheep sold at low figures. Extreme range, 4@6¾c, for sheep; 6¾@8¾c, for lambs.

Swine—Receipts, 5,047 head. Tone of the market firm, and prices ½c lower, closing at 9¼@10¾c for common to good. Sales include 132 head, rough Ohio, 163 lbs average, at 9¾c.

BREADSTUFFS.

Market irregular. The sales of State and Western flours amounted to 1,100 barrels. Wheat opened firmer, but with liberal receipts no advance was established, and the close was yesterday's prices. Receivers are anxious to sell to clear boats, that they may make another trip this season. Shippers are anxious to operate to-day, as better quotations are expected from Liverpool this week. Sales aggregated 250,000 bushels at $1 42@1 44 for amber Ohio. Corn in active demand; prices 2@3c better. Rye firmer, with sales of Western car loads at $1 07@1 08. Oats active, and prices steady.

PROVISIONS.

Mess pork, wholesale, no animation and no price established; retail trade slow—$28 asked for mess for January. Lard firm but less active. Small amounts on sale held at 18¾c; shippers only willing to pay 18c; about 18½c bid and 19c asked for February. Bacon for future delivery—bids are at 14c for Cumberlands for December or January; sellers 14¼c.

GROCERIES.

Coffee not active; Rio, 13½@17¾c. Sugars—Raw selling with greater freedom; fair to good refining, 11½@11¾c.

FREIGHTS

dull. Rates are unsettled, although there is but a limited amount of room for the storage of grain. An arrival from the canal defeats the advance in the rates for grain. Nominal at 9¼@10¾d by sail and steam to Liverpool, and 9¾d by sail to London.

[To the Associated Press.]

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—About 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the clothing store of Daniel Blase, 116 Fulton street. The wind was blowing briskly, and in a short time the flames had taken possession of the building, and also of the one adjoining, 114. At 4 o'clock the breeze carried the flames in the direction of the old Dutch church, the tower of which caught fire. By strenuous efforts of the firemen, however, the flames were prevented from extending into the main portion of the church, although the front part of the roof was considerably damaged by timbers falling from the tower.

The buildings number 114, and 116 were completely gutted by the flames. They were occupied by Baldwin & Jones, publishers; Walker, publisher and binder, and about 40 or 50 other businesses. The loss will reach $200,000. In Walker's bindery was the whole reprint edition of the Westminister Review, just ready to send out. Every copy was destroyed. It is said that in view of the damage to the old church it is quite likely that edifice will be taken down.

The following are the names of some of the prominent sufferers, and their losses: Cloe & Co., clothiers, $40,000; insured. S. S. Hardlow, dealer in ivory; loss, $40,000; insured for $10,000. Walker, publisher and book-binder, loss, including building, $100,000; insurance, $50,000. Wilkins, shoes; loss, $30,000; insurance, $10,000. Clayton, Sturn & Lindsey, printers; loss, $10,000; insured.

RESCUED.

Mr. Clay was rescued by a policeman from the third floor of the burning building, by means of a ladder.

The loss on the Dutch Church is about $10,000—fully covered by insurance.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION—EMIGRATION.

At the assembly of the American Social Science Association, Frederick Kapp, of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, read a paper on immigration, in which he says Congress has only the right to protect the immigrant on the high seas. After he lands his case is purely a police regulation, in which the State alone is interested. If Congress should take hold of him his case would soon become the subject of political chicanery, and the result may be imagined. About fifty per cent. of all new comers go to the country, and of these again about seventy-five per cent. go to the West, so that in proportion to its size and population, New York derives less benefit from immigration than the Western States. The healthy, industrious and wealthy emigrant generally goes West or South and the worthless one remains behind. The Board of Emigration prevents disease from spreading all over the country. It is specially important that the emigrant should not be imposed upon as he then loses his elasticity of mind and trust in new relations, and becomes more of a burden than a source of profit. The emigrant is still shamefully abused in his transit to this country, and Congress should endeavor to effect some international treaties for his protection. It has a fine opportunity now in the offer of the North German Confederation. Let it be done as soon as possible.

RATIFICATION MEETINGS.

A grand mass meeting and procession took place this evening, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the Democratic State Convention. The procession, in which every ward was represented, extended over several miles. The main meeting was held in Tammany Hall, and presided over by Mayor Hall. Addresses were made by S. S. Cox, Senator Casserly and others.

A mass meeting of German Republicans was held this evening at Cooper Institute. The hall was crowded. General Sigel and others made addresses. Resolutions ratifying the State Republican nominations were adopted. The proceedings were enthusiastic.

ON VACCINATION.

The next paper read was by Prof. Francis Bacon, of Yale College, on the subject of vaccination as an element of public health. The importance was shown of increasing the facilities with which vaccination can be given to the public, and while it seemed impracticable in this country to attempt to enforce vaccination upon everybody under legal penalties, yet the Government may in various ways facilitate this process.

First—By the establishment of a bureau of vaccination by the General Government, with a sufficient corps of officers, the duties of said bureau to consist in supplying vaccine matter of unimpeachable character to all proper persons making application for the same, and in accumulating, studying and diffusing evidence relative to vaccinating and in conferring with such commissioners from the several States as might desire information or aid.

Second—Commissioners of inquiry to be appointed by the several states.

Third—Provisions for free public vaccination by the individual States should be established upon a liberal scale.

ON ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., next read a carefully prepared paper on election of President of the United States, in which he advocated the election by a popular vote instead of by electors. He said reform is essential to political health. All who have considered the subject arrive at one conclusion, that a change in the Constitution is imperative. The necessary modification will be found reduced to form in the report of Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, on the New York election frauds.

At the evening session, papers were read on the reform of the civil service, by Geo. Wm. Curtis, and the national census of 1870, by Hon. Jas. A. Garfield.

PARAGUAYAN OUTRAGES.

The Congressional Sub-committee on Foreign Affairs were in session to-day to investigate the alleged ill-treatment of Bliss and Masterman in Paraguay. Admiral Davis, the only witness examined, denied they were treated as prisoners on board the Wasp, or received any indignity; had no confidence in Bliss and was obliged to keep him under surveillance. He discredits the statement that Bliss was tortured by Lopez as he describes.

ROMAN COUNCIL.

Bishops Canter, of Albany, and Sweeny, of St. John, N. B., sailed on the steamer Java to-day, en route to Rome.

A HOAX.

The report that the little ship Constitution, eight tons, was to sail for Europe is a hoax.

THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

The strike of the Franklin Line telegraph operators continues. The company accedes to the demands of the New York operators for an advance of twenty-five per cent., but refuses to reinstate the strikers at Boston and elsewhere. The operators refuse to return to work until the others are reinstated. The operators in the Philadelphia and Baltimore offices have joined in the strike.

CUBA.

Editorial Challenge to a Duel.

HAVANA, Oct. 27.—Senor Castienor, editor of the Voce De Cuba, yesterday challenged Senor Gilpi, editor of the Prensa. Gilpi refused to fight.

Disasters on Lake Ontario.

OSWEGO, Oct. 27.—A snow storm and high wind prevailed here last night. The schooner Australia, laden with barley, from Toronto, went ashore a mile and a half below the city. Cargo damaged. The vessel will probably be gotten off.

Schooner Acorn, with lumber, from Port Hope, went ashore under Fort Ontario, and will be a total wreck.

Schooner Iowa, with barley, from Port Nelson, is ashore high and dry, about five miles above the city.

Destructive Fires in Toronto.

TORONTO, Oct. 27.—A distillery owned by Gooderham & Wortz was partially destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $100,000. Another fire at the same time destroyed twelve houses at the corner of Queen and Brock streets.

Baltimore Municipal Election.

BALTIMORE, Oct 27.—At the election today for members of the City Council the entire Democratic ticket for both branches was elected. Vote light and election unusually quiet.

FRANCE.

The Coming Storm—The Working People and their Wrongs.

[Correspondence of the New York World.]

PARIS, Oct. 12.

It would take little to produce serious political disturbances in Paris. There is great excitement among the people, and almost universal hostility toward the Government. The working classes, especially, are greatly irritated with the Government, in consequence of the "massacres" of working people at Locmarie and Aubin. We have had, indeed, something of a riot already. Sunday night a political meeting was held at Belleville, a quarter of Paris near the Faubourg St. Antoine. About half-past eight, after a speech made by M. Ducasse upon M. Laferriere's (of the Rappel) embarrassment in finding a writ-bailiff to serve a process on the Prefect of Police, one of the Vice Presidents made a remark which the Commissioner of Police found offensive, and ordered the adjournment *sine die* of the meeting. He quitted the hall. Another Vice President declared the meeting would continue. Thereupon the doors were barricaded. Policemen soon made their appearance, led by the Commissioner of Police, and ordered the doors to be opened. The public refused. The police broke open the doors. The public broke up benches and chairs and assaulted the police. The conflict was dangerous. Some of the policemen used their swords, and wounded severely several citizens. One policeman had his arm and another his thumb broken. A good many bruises were given on both sides. The whole of Monday there was a good deal of excitement in the neighborhood, but another political meeting was held on Monday night in the same hall, and passed off quietly.

The disturbances at Aubin seem to have been a riot, not a strike. It is true there had been warm disputes upon a question of wages. The mine owners (the Orleans Railway Company) pay miners higher wages for a wagon-load of coal than for a wagon-load of schiste, and when the wagon contains coal and schiste the company separates and pays according to the agreed scale for the coal and for the schiste. The workmen contend that this separation is not always made impartially. The 6th instant the miners went in a body to insist upon the dismissal of a "boss" named Inbert. This was refused. The miners remained in groups, but not in a menacing attitude. Nevertheless, as the night wore on, without their dispersal, and as there were only four policemen at the mines, a telegram was sent off to Villefranche for troops. The 7th a company of soldiers made their appearance at 10 o'clock A. M. The miners now insisted upon the dismissal not only of a "boss" but of an engineer; still the miners were not hostile. It was agreed the miners should confer together two hours to draw up a paper setting forth their grievances. During these two hours some man or men set to work to irritate the miners, and were successful. The miners broke into the house where the authorities were assembled, and attempted to seize the chief engineer and prosecuting attorney, and drown them in the neighboring river. The mob would have been successful but for the interference of a company of soldiers. The chief engineer's and prosecuting attorney's clothes were in rags. Another detachment and some twenty policemen made their appearance. The eighth, a ring-leader of the miners, attempted to wrest a bayonet from a soldier. This was the signal for riot. The workshops were sacked, and all the bars of iron, tools, pieces of castings, were taken and the soldiers were attacked. Sixteen people were killed and twenty wounded. One thousand soldiers were at once sent by railway to Aubin. There have been no new disturbances, but the workmen are sullen and somber.

There are strikes all over France.

I have never seen so much crime as there now is throughout France. The newspapers are filled with reports of murders. Every night there are several highway robberies in the streets of Paris. One hears nothing but sinister rumors. Trade is stagnant, and there is a good deal of distress among the working classes. There are no sales, and consequently no work.

The Cabinet are making desperate exertions to retain office. They are now preparing bills to modify the law, which gives immunity to every-office-holder; to make gratuitous public instruction more general; to raise schoolmasters' salaries; to allow anybody to give lectures; to limit the government's choice of Mayor to members of the Municipal Councils; to give the Councils-general, &c., the power to elect their officers; to use the $12,000,000 surplus (?) of income over expenditure; to diminish the Paris import tax and raise the salaries of government clerks. To meet the proposed measure of the opposition, which would increase the number of deputies, the Cabinet intend to bring in a bill making major generals, brigadier generals, judges, and prosecuting attorneys of the higher law courts eligible as deputies. There are rumors that M. Rouher will be invited to form a Cabinet on the retirement of the present Cabinet. He is said to have declared he would not accept a seat in the Cabinet or undertake to form a Cabinet until after the Legislative Chamber shall have decided all contested elections, and shall have chosen its officers. He would support the repeal of the laws which deprive Paris and Lyons of their elective municipal councils; he would substitute a civil to the existing military government of Algeria, and give the colonies the right to send deputies to the Legislative Chamber he would repeal the law of general safety; he would abolish nearly all of the great military commands. His foreign policy would be the faithful execution of the Treaty of Prague; strenuous opposition to all attempts to annex provinces made by Prussia; efforts to isolate Prussia, and destroy the Prussian-Russian alliance, and to enlist the sympathetic neutrality of the secondary powers of the center of Europe; a new treaty with Italy; but upon the basis of the absolute permanence of the Pope's temporal power and the continuation of the Anglo-French policy in the East. I do not think, however, M. Rouher has good chances of being recalled to power. No confidence is felt in him. As soon as the Legislative Chamber meets the one hundred and sixteen will move a vote of want of confidence, which will lead to the retirement of the Ministry. The one hundred and sixteen will support M. Schneider as President of the Chamber, in return for his good services to the Liberal cause. Messrs. Emile Ollivier and Segris will be their candidates as Vice Presidents. No persons have yet been selected as Questors (a sort of sergeant-at-arms), but the present holders of these offices will be dismissed.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN CABLE.]

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The city is tranquil. There have been no disturbances whatever. The Emperor attended the Theatre Francais last evening.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Emperor returned to Compeigne to-day. The city continues tranquil and apprehensions of disturbances have subsided.

TURKEY.

CONSPIRACY IN HERZEGOVINA.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Patrie, in its issue to-day, asserts that a wide-spread conspiracy has been discovered in the Turkish province of Alls Maard Herzegovina, in connection with the revolt at Cairo, in the Austrian province of Dalmatia. Several arrests of persons implicated have been made by the authorities, and a large amount of arms and ammunition seized. It is reported that the governments of Austria and Turkey have come to an understanding whereby they will act jointly in the suppression of the insurrection.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 27.—Extensive preparations are making here for the reception of the Emperor of Austria.

SPAIN.

THE CRISIS OVER.

MADRID, Oct. 27.—The ministerial crisis is over. All parties have agreed to postpone their differences.

AN INSURGENT CHIEF.

Caimo, an insurgent leader, has been sentenced to death by a council of war.

THE COLONIES.

The deputies from Porto Rico have withdrawn their requests to the Government to defer special legislation by decree for that island, having received satisfactory explanations as to the intentions of the ministry.

BELGIUM.

ELECTION OF DEPUTIES.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26.—The elections for Deputies to the House of Representatives are now in progress. The results so far indicate that the strength of the Ministerial party will be considerably reduced.

ENGLAND.

NEWMARKET RACES.

LONDON, October 27.—Newmarket races; all ages, stakes won by Rosecrucian beating Forsoma and Heatherbell. Sussex stakes won by Burgundy.

MR. PEABODY.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—George Peabody is seriously ill, and his recovery is considered doubtful.

REV. MR. TEMPLE

expresses regret at the anxiety and excitement caused by his promotion to the Bishopric of Exeter. He would be glad to allay the feelings which have been aroused, but declines to make any explanation. He is confident that intercourse with the clergy will cause the feeling against him to subside.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Consols 93¼. American securities quiet and steady; 62s, 81; do '65, 81½; do '67, 82½; 10-40s, 76¾; Erie, 21¾; Illinois, 97; A. and G. W., 24¾.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Bourse firm at 71f 55c.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 27.—5-20s active and firm at 88.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—Cotton easier; middling upland, 11½@12d; Orleans, 12¼@12⅜d. Sales of 12,000 bales. California white wheat 10s 2d; red Western 9s 3d; red winter 9s 5d. Western flour 23s 3d. Corn—mixed 30s. Oats 3s 5d. Peas 44s 6d. Pork 112s 6d. Beef 87s. Lard 71s. Cheese 67s 6d. Bacon 67s. New naval stores 10s. Refined petroleum is 8¼d.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Tallow 47s 3d@47s 6d. Petroleum at Antwerp firm at 60¼s.

Unitarian Conference.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The conference of the New York and Hudson River Unitarians takes place to-day. The opening services were held last evening, Rev. Dr. Bellows and Rev. Mr. Hepworth, of New York, assisting. The latter preached the sermon, which was an outspoken discourse, considering the errors of Romanism and the failures of Protestantism, and confidently predicted a much greater success for the Unitarian denomination than has hitherto attended it.

EUGENIE.

Pilgrimage of the Empress to the East.

[From the London Times of the 11th.]

"I can hardly tell why it should be," quoth Eothen, "but there is a longing for the East very commonly felt by proud-hearted people when goaded by sorrow." We do not know whether at this particular moment care might be said to sit more than usually heavy at the heart of the Empress Eugenie, nor could we decide with what justice the above epithet, at least in the sense in which it was applied to Lady Hester Stanhope, could be employed with reference to so gracious and graceful a being as the consort of the Third Napoleon is unanimously acknowledged to be. But of this we feel sure, that the French Empress has long been anxious to be off to the East, and that, after no little misgiving and disappointment, off to the East at last she is. Owing to causes incident on her early training, the Empress has always been at heart a pilgrim; and we can understand that her roving instincts may have received fresh impulse from the uneasiness into which the momentous crisis now in progress in France must needs have thrown her whose personal and domestic interests are so deeply at stake in the issue. Sovereigns and sovereigns' consorts are as much in need of a change of air as citizens and their dames, and the hurried rush to Ajaccio and back, with its inevitable salvos of artillery and Mayors' addresses, was not calculated to bring calmness and coolness to a throbbing brain. It was not enough to run away from the Tuileries; not enough to cross seas and mountains. The point was to go where State, like care, should not sit behind the rider's saddle; yet that object could hardly be obtained by merely asking the Empress of the French into the "unknown" Countess de Pierrefonda. Happy it would be for most of us, high and low, if, when putting foot in the stirrups, we could, like Schlemil, "part with our shadow," lose our own identity. Journeys of that nature, under a more royally strict *incognito*, were years ago undertaken by the Empress Eugenie, and they will not fill the least interesting chapter in her private biography. They might, if causes and effects were laid open, admit us into the sanctuary of the Imperial lady's mind—a mind lofty and gentle, self-concentrated, impulsive, uttering itself by deeds instead of words, venturing one mute protest, yet ending in acquiescence, in self-denial. Since those early episodes in her wedded life, the Empress' tours have been official. The world's stage has never been seen otherwise than by and with her lord—one with him at home and abroad.

And now once more she is off on her travels alone. One of her longings remain yet unsatisfied, a pledge unfulfilled. The wife of a man who formerly aspired to the title of "Protector of the Holy Places," the Empress promised to herself a visit to Rome and Jerusalem, as the great crowning joy of her existence. It is even recorded that, when the height of her ambition was to give an heir to her husband's throne, the pious lady "registered a vow in heaven," after the manner of those of her faith and country, that her thanks should be rendered on the threshold of the most venerated shrines in Italy and Palestine. Political obstacles, it has been confidently repeated, stood in the way of the long-contemplated pilgrimage. The Empress, it was said, might go; she might cross the mountains, tread Italian lands from the Alps to the Adriatic; she might roam the seas; her eyes might see "the splendor and havoc of the East." Indeed; she has been "heard of" at Venice—that ancient gate of the Orient world. The Aigle is even now touching at Athens. The good yacht will waft her further across the Ægean; she will wind along the narrow passes of the Hellespont and Bosphorus. The Western Empress will see the Nile and the Pyramids; palm trees, camels, crocodiles, all that Stamboul, and Cairo, and the Desert can show, she will see. Only, not, as was supposed, Rome, not Jerusalem, not the Holy Sepulchre, not the tombs of the Apostles. It is the crescent, not the cross, we are told, that would meet her at every step in her progress. She might be the guest of the Sultan, she might shine at the court of the Khedive, she might discourse with M. de Lesseps; but she would not be allowed to kneel on Calvary, she would have no chance of throwing herself at the feet of the Pope!

Political causes, it was imagined, would thwart the Empress in the most intense yearnings of her soul. The shrines in the Holy Land would be denied to her, lest her august presence should fan the embers of those fierce jealousies which are at all times so ready to blaze out into bloody quarrels between the Greek and Latin guardians of those sanctuaries, and Rome would be forbidden ground to Napoleon's consort, lest her countenance should betoken her lord's leaning to one side in that quarrel of the temporal power in which he has found it so difficult to hold the scales without sufficient fairness. We do not know, however, to what extent the Empress' movements will eventually be made subservient to such worldly considerations. We are assured by our correspondent at Venice, whom we think well informed, that "it has now been determined that Her Majesty shall visit at her leisure the principal objects of European interest in the Levant." Surely, then, Zion and the Temple, the Dead Sea, the Jordan. She will ascend the Nile as high as the Second Cataract. Her absence will be prolonged to at least two months. All this dispels of the sinister rumors respecting the Emperor's health. It does away with the surmises that the convocation of the French Chambers had been put off to gratify the Empress' wish to be present at the ceremony. The Empress will be a free agent in the East, and when she sails back there is nothing to induce her to swerve from the obvious route through Brindisi or Messina; and, as "all roads lead to Rome," there will be nothing to prevent her taking the Vatican in her way, receiving the Holy Father's blessing, and even viewing the muster of the "nine hundred Bishops," as they file two by two into the Council hall.

The reception of the Imperial Lady by the Italians has been in every point worthy of a highly-civilized, self-respecting, sensible people. Between the Empress and the populations of Piedmont, Lombardy and Venetia, it was supposed there could be no very good blood. There are two sides to the Emperor Napoleon, people argued, and his consort is not what the Italian people would consider his "better half." It is to her illustrious lady doubtless, rather than to her own sons, that Italy, and especially Venetia, owes her independence. Where the Italians would be without Prussia and with any other ruler in France than the Third Napoleon, the Italians themselves would be puzzled to say. Although the "crowning of the edifice" is not due to him, it is true that, unless the French at Magenta and Solferino had laid the foundation, the Prussians at Sadowa would not have had where to place the coping stone. But the Emperor, in the opinion of many Italians, only did things by halves. People are apt to be less grateful for what is given than resentful for what is withheld. The Austrians have been driven from the Ticino, from the Mincio, from Adige, but the French are still on the Tiber. Political despotism has been overthrown, but ecclesiastical tyranny is still enthroned. The Pontifical slipper still presses on Rome's neck, and all the priests of Christendom, emboldened by French bayonets, claim Italian land as their common heritage, point to an Italian people as their common bondsmen. For all this humiliation and injury, many of the Italians, whether by right or wrong, believe themselves indebted to the Empress' influence. From the days of Helena and Clotilda, they say, Empresses have always been the Pope's stay, the bane of Italy.

With such prepossessions in their hearts, we have no reason to be surprised if, on the first appearance of the Empress on the Grand Canal at Venice, "a faint attempt at a cheer was made by some of the visitors, but the inhabitants never for a moment abandoned their attitude of respectful attention." They made amends in the evening by a brilliant illumination, and on the morrow by a gorgeous display, which gave old Venice not a little of its former animation. The Italians gave the Empress flowers, music, shows, but their hearts were not with their visitor; and, the further to enhance their meaning, they were almost frantic in their enthusiasm for King Victor Emmanuel during the hour's visit paid by that sovereign to his Imperial guest, although the relations between the people and the King's Government are not at this moment the most cordial. In the same manner the citizens of Milan and Turin endeavored to convey their mind to the Emperor Napoleon when he came back from Solferino in 1859—after having, as they said, "sold" Venice by signing a second Campo-Formio at Volta—by observing a most expressive silence as the Emperor went past, and bursting into tremendous applause as the "honest" King of Piedmont followed in his rear. The Italians may be very unjust in their feelings to the Empress, but if such are their feelings they deserve credit for repressing them; there is no reason why they should belie them.

HOBGOBLINS!

Doings of Home, the Ghost Raiser—He Floats Over Walls and Through Windows—The Air Full of Visible Spirit Forms—Spooks Everywhere—Mystic Music—Messages from Adah Isaacs Menken.

[Editorial Correspondence of the Chicago Universe.]

LONDON, ENGLAND, Sept. 28, 1869.

Thrilled the other day by the recital of remarkable experience contained in a letter written to us by Signor Damiani, we involuntarily exclaimed, "Oh! that this great throbbing, doubting world could witness these wonderful phenomena." A book of great merit, inter-related with this thought of phenomenal spiritualism has just fallen into our hands, fresh from the pen of Viscount Adare. The introduction, by Earl Dunraven, who is on the most intimate terms with the medium, D. D. Home, exhibits a fine taste and high scholarly attainments.

"It has been my object," says Lord Adare, "in writing of these seances of Mr. Home, to divest my accounts of all sensational elements; and for fear of exaggerating in any particular, I have simply recorded the bare facts I witnessed. To put down on paper accurately what others, with myself, have seen, or to report even the substance of what is spoken in a trance, is extremely difficult." * * * "It is well to mention that I have witnessed many persons make, at their first seance, every effort to account for the phenomena by trickery and mechanical contrivance, and, failing in that, to reduce them to the effects of some unknown force. I have invariably found them, provided the seance was successful, very soon obliged to admit that these phenomena can not be accounted for except on the supposition that they are caused by an unseen but active and reasoning intelligence. I have printed names in full, whenever obtaining leave to do so, knowing how little value is generally attached to statements unsupported by the testimony of more than one person." Lord Adare gives to the public, in this book, the names of fifty persons as witnesses of these spiritual manifestations. The individuals are well known and responsible. Some belong to the aristocracy, some are scientists, some are eminent in the pursuits of literature, and others in the law, physics and the military department. We take pleasure in furnishing for our readers the gist of some of the wonders seen at these seances, and recorded by Lord Adare.

SEANCE NO. 1—SHADOWY FORMS—INVISIBLE ACCORDEON PLAYERS.

During this sitting, in the presence of Dr. Gully, Mr. Earl, Mrs. Thayer and others, the table began to vibrate with great rapidity, and danced round the room in various directions. It was tilted up to an angle of forty-five degrees. The surface was smooth, polished mahogany, yet the candles, paper and pencil did not move. Feeling cold currents of air pass across my face and hands, a chair standing against the wall, at a distance of perhaps five yards, came suddenly away from the wall, and placed itself beside me at the table. The effect was startling. Mrs. Thayer saw a shadowy form standing between Home and myself; I was touched lightly upon the head. An accordeon being brought, Home took it, holding the lower part, with the keys hanging over the edge of the table, when it began a tune, resembling a voluntary upon the organ; the melody was perfect and the expression beautiful. While the accordeon was being played, I looked at it two or three times under the table. All were permitted to do the same, demonstrating the fact that it was played without visible hands.

SPIRIT BIRDS.

Present—Mr. Jenckin, Mrs. Jenckin, Mrs. Heming, Mr. Russell and others. The manifestations commenced with the usual vibration of the floor and our chairs, and also the cold currents of air passing over the heads of those present. Curious sounds were heard, something between the chirping of a bird and the whistling produced by birds' wings. Soon the spirit-voice was heard distinctly. During the time of the rustling of the birds' wings and the spirit-voices Mr. Home engaged in social conversation, showing that the sounds were not produced by ventriloquism.

FLOATING TABLES.

Present, Lady Galway, Lord Adare, Mrs. Scott Russell, and others. A very large table, seven feet long and five wide, vibrated, at first strongly, and then sprang forward violently, as though forced by a mighty, mysterious power. The table was lifted in the air, and vibrated sufficiently strong, at a later hour in the evening, to be felt in the next house. Music was heard, and other remarkable manifestations, demonstrating the reality of a future existence.

A LORD LIFTED IN THE AIR BY UNSEEN HANDS.

During this sitting the scene was exceedingly harmonious. Mr. Home, entranced, spoke beautifully, and was elongated, from his natural hight, five feet ten inches, to six feet four. Lord Dunraven placed his hands on his feet, and they were fairly on the floor; others unbuttoned his coat, and he was elongated again, the space between his waistcoat and the waistband of his pantaloons being four or five inches. He also grew in breadth and size all over, but there was no way of testing to what extent. Spirit-voices were heard and spirit-forms were seen.

HORRIBLE GRAVEYARD INCANTATIONS.

Lord Dunraven, Charles Wynne, Home and Lord Adare went to the Abbey, and, while standing near the altar, Home was entranced, and by the expression of his face appeared to be in great agony. His head and hands became luminous. An owl flew round the old Abbey screeching. I attributed the noise at first to Home; but as he passed me he said in a most awful voice: "No, it is not me; you are mistaken." He kneeled upon the ground, waved his hands and appearing in great distress, said: "Do you see that tombstone with the light shining upon it? it would be better a million times better, to lie there in the cold, dark clay, than to spend years upon years, every moment of which is an eternity, in wandering here; Oh! I am so weary—so *weary!*" Soon he awoke from his trance in a nervous state. Entranced again, we saw him approaching, and evidently raised from off the ground; for he floated by in front of us at a hight which carried him over a broken wall, which was about two feet high. There could not be a better test of his being entirely off the ground, for, as he crossed the wall, he was quite horizontal and uniform in his movement. The distance that we saw him carried must have been at least ten or twelve yards.

THE GHOST OF AN ANCIENT MONK.

When Home came out of the trance, he seemed excited, and remembered that previous to losing his consciousness he had been walking about with a man dressed like a friar in a brown gown—a costume common to this order in the Catholic Church. The spirit—the friar—told Home he was unable to leave earth. Some psychologic law seemed to hold him to the old scenes of his moral life. Finally, he was led back to the church, where he kneeled and prayed. Upon coming to himself he told us the spirit would be better and happier for what had transpired that night. As we were about to leave, Home saw a figure in the air; Charlie Wynne and myself both saw the shadow move across the window.

ADAH ISAACS MENKEN HEARD FROM.

Buckingham Gate; present, Lord Lindsay and others. The seance was deeply interesting. Immediately after the commencement of the sitting manifestations commenced, and several messages were received from Adah Menken. Lindsay saw two spirits on the sofa and others in different places. Adah Menken entranced Home and spoke through his organism.

MR. HOME FLYING IN THE AIR.

After a little quiet Home was taken up in the air, and carried out of one window and brought into the window of another room. During the session there was the rushing sound of wind, the chirping of a bird heard, and luminous appearances seemed Home's head, which, at times, changed into the form of tongues or jets of flame. Then entranced again, he spoke in an unknown tongue for a time, and then the spirits said they had that day been discussing the subject of the miracles of the day of Pentecost, and that the spirits present, aided by higher intelligences, had produced the sound of the wind, of the bird descending, of the unknown tongues with the interpretation, and the tongues of fire, to show that the same phenomena could occur now that transpired in the uncorrupted Christian ages. The remarkable phenomena recorded in this book, of nearly 200 pages, issued only for private circulation, are thrillingly interesting and convincing. We hope that Lord Dunraven, with the other titled gentlemen and ladies who witnessed these spiritual manifestations, will soon see the necessity of throwing the volume into the book markets of the world. "Freely ye have received, freely give."

THE GIANT STATUE.

Another Stupendous Hoax!

A letter addressed to the New York Herald of October 25th makes a complete *expose* of the giant statue swindle. He says:

It is a deeply-laid scheme to make money and perpetrate an enormous fraud upon the community. Ever since the discovery of the statue I have been profoundly impressed that there was a "negro in the fence" somewhere. I have visited the scene of the discovery three times, and each time came away impressed more fully with the conviction that the statue is not of ancient date and has not lain in the place of its discovery any length of time. My proofs are few, simple and convincing. And first the locality.

The statue was found not more than two and a half feet below the surface, and but a few yards behind Mr. Newell's barn. Now, this ground has been for a long time used as a garden, spaded and plowed for years, and a ditch, fully as deep as the statue was buried, had been dug obliquely across the very spot where the discovery was made, the remains of which may still be seen, and still this wonderful object had escaped discovery.

The alleged discovery was made while digging a well. No man in his senses would, for a moment, dream of making a well in this spot, but a few yards from his barn, where the entire surface wash and subsurface drainage would run directly into it.

In digging the well the first part of the statue struck was the feet. Now, the strange thing occurred of making the next effort to remove the earth directly over the head, and they never missed it, thus knowing where to find the head. The geological features of the soil prove conclusively that the statue was recently placed where it was found.

It has been the custom for several years for Frenchmen to come from Canada and work during the season in the quarries of Onondaga. Three years ago a Canadian by the name of Jules Gerand came to Onondaga to seek work. Gerand was a monomaniac. His one idea was that he was an artist destined to rival the fame of Michael Angelo. He was taciturn and of retired habits. He inhabited a secluded shanty, and when not at work in the quarries always retired to it. No person was ever invited into his cabin, and people passing it on the Sabbath always heard the mallet and chisel at full play. This first excited no wonder, but when the same sounds of labor were heard in the shanty month after month until late at night, the curiosity of people was awakened. This thing continued for nearly three years, and the most active curiosity-seeker never penetrated the mystery of Gerand's labor.

In the month of October, 1868, Gerand was missed for several days from the work of the quarries. An American by the name of Geo. Hooker, a fellow-laborer, actuated by a spirit of philanthropy, visited the shanty of Gerand, and found him suffering from a low form of fever. He brought him food and such medicines as he thought his case required, as Gerand refused to see a physician. About a week from his first visit, Hooker visited Gerand in the night, and found him very near his end. Gerand expressed himself grateful for the attentions of Hooker, and told him he would reveal to him a great secret. He requested him to pass behind a screen that divided the cabin and look at his beautiful statue—the most beautiful statue in the world, Gerand said. The ruling passion of the poor man was strong in death. Hooker did as requested. He saw lying before him an object covered with a large and ragged piece of canvas; he raised it, and to his astonishment uncovered the colossal statue of a man lying on its back. He returned to Gerand and asked him who it was. Gerand's eyes gleamed wildly as he answered, "It is St. Paul." Gerand requested Hooker in the most impassioned terms to swear not to reveal the secret until he had been dead a week. Hooker, wishing to oblige the dying man, complied.

That night Gerand died. But four persons attended the funeral, Hooker among that number, the three others being Canadians. The fifth night after the burial of Gerand the cabin was observed to be on fire. No one paid any attention to it; but Hooker, who had not seen the fire during the night, on passing that way in the morning saw that the cabin was burned. He walked up to the spot, expecting to find the statue of St. Paul, but to his utter amazement not a vestige of it was to be seen; it had vanished as completely as if it had been a soap bubble instead of a ton of carved stone. This mysterious disappearance so impressed Hooker that he wished to keep the fact of the statue a secret. Beside his superstition, which was actively aroused, he dreaded the laughter of his companions if he revealed his discovery.

Hooker has been employed as a teamster in this city. A few days before the discovery of the statue, Hooker had an attack of acute pneumonia. On a frame weakened by exposure and dissipation the disease made rapid progress. The news of the discovery flew like wildfire, and was much talked of by those in attendance on the sick man. He was deeply affected by the discovery. On the day it was rumored that Professor Hall, the State Geologist, was to visit the scene of the discovery, Hooker made an earnest request that his physician be sent for. Dr. ——— hastened to his bedside. Hooker asked the doctor if he thought he would recover; the doctor replied that he could not live much longer. Hooker then told the doctor he would reveal the secret of the Cardiff giant. Dr. ——— then told Hooker he should like a responsible witness present. Dr. ——— therefore sought me, as he knew I took a deep interest in the subject. We both repaired to the house occupied by Hooker, near the west suburbs of the city. We found the patient but little excited, and, in the opinion of Dr. ———, perfectly sane. Hooker then made the statement which I have above detailed. After I had written it, almost in the very words of the above, I read it to Hooker, and he then affixed his mark to the following dying declaration:

I, George Hooker, knowing myself to be near my death, have heard read to me the above statement, and it agrees with the statement already made by me, which I solemnly declare to be truth. I have heard the description of the Cardiff giant, and believe it to be the same statue found lying in the cabin of Jules Gerand, at Onondaga.

GEORGE HOOKER.

Witness: Thomas B. Ellis.

There are some rumors flying about the adjacent country which reflect severely upon the parties who are the gainers by the discovery. There are individuals who do not hesitate to charge fraud and humbug, and who cite circumstances that indicate some basis for these allegations.

The following facts may explain the mystery:

One year ago, about the time of the burning of Jules Gerand's cabin, a stranger came to the hotel in Tully for a guide to the house of Newell, at Lafayette. A wagon and guide were then furnished him. After traveling to within sight of Newell's house he paid and dismissed his guide and proceeded on foot. This was the last seen of our mysterious stranger. A few days after—some of my informants say two and others three days—a wagon containing a large box eleven feet long was observed to be making its way toward Newell's house. Several veracious witnesses are willing to swear it was Newell's team.

There the substantial part of my narration ends. I am confident the publication of this statement will bring out further facts. Several parties were mixed up together in perpetrating this fraud, and fear, a powerful emotion in human nature, will compel some of the parties to furnish the missing links in the chain of facts I have detailed above. The most surprising thing about this is the magnitude of the hoax. All other attempts at humbugging sink into insignificance by the side of the "Cardiff Giant." Richard Adam Locke's moon hoax and Poe's story, "Hans Phaal," are simply moonshine when compared with the cool effrontery of this Cardiff hoax. Physicians, geologists, lecturers and savans have visited the statue of poor, half crazy Gerand and returned dumbfounded. I will close this narrative by saying that Newell and his abettors have persistently refused to allow any person competent to decide the question of this being a petrefaction or work of art to inspect it. Professor Hall, who was allowed a few moments of examination, was pledged to reserve his opinion until permission was given him to make it known.

AUBER.

Musical Gossip About Him.

[From the Paris Correspondence of N. Y. Times.]

The venerable composer Auber is busily at work on a new opera which will be produced in the course of the present winter. His "Premier Jour de Bonheur" continues to attract as largely as ever at the Opera Comique. The great maestro lives in his own house in the Rue St. Georges, the same which he has occupied for more than a quarter of a century. He is a connoisseur of pictures, and his residence contains many treasures in the fine art line, a good many of them presents from eminent painters and sculptors. He was very much attached to Rossini, and a beautiful bust of him in marble occupies a prominent place in his salon. Here in his bachelor home, for Auber lives *en garcon*, I had recently the pleasure to dine with him. Among the guests were Mlle. Poinsot, who, you will remember, once formed part of Maretzek's company in New York; Mlle. Damoreau, daughter of Mme. Cinte Damoreau, and herself a prima donna, and Mlle. Louise Durand, the American soprano, who has recently arrived here. M. Auber seemed to take great interest in our young countrywoman, and his counsels will be of inestimable value to her. There is some talk of an offer having already been made her from St. Petersburg. The work upon which the venerable composer is engaged is, he says, to be his last. An early riser and untiring worker, it is difficult to believe that this lively and energetic worker is close upon 90. The inscription under his bust at the new Opera House contains, however, all doubt as to the subject, for it states that he was born in 1782. M. Auber is rather below the average hight, and he walks wonderfully erect for a man of his age. In fact, to see him in a salon playing the beau and paying attention to his lady guests, he might well be taken for a man of fifty. It is impossible to approach him without being fascinated by the sweetness and amiability of his manners. He will leave many regrets behind him when he passes away besides those due to his artistic eminence.

EARLY WESTERN BANDITS.

Mason and the Harps and Their Den in the Cave-in-the-Rock on the Ohio.

A writer who is contributing a series of interesting sketches of early scenes in the Southwest to the Natchez Courier thus tells something about some famous robbers who were the terror of the country about sixty years ago:

In those early times the Western men brought their produce down the river in flatboats, and when they sold out their cargoes they would return in large companies together by land. I once noticed that three men made their appearance here, one of whom was remarkable for his very ferocious appearance. He had a scar of a deep saber cut across his brow. They were dressed like backwoods farmers and mingled freely with the boatmen. They "chaffered" a good deal about the price of a great many articles, but nothing seemed to satisfy them. Having made themselves acquainted with all the boatmen and caroused with them a good deal they at last disappeared. As they were walking up the hill I heard something like the following conversation, though it was in a suppressed whisper: "I say, captain," said the smallest of the three, "there's geese worth picking down there." "Hold your jaw, Little Harp," replied the other, "you are everlasting blabbing; I'll have to mash your mouth for you yet, before I get you broken in, you infernal villain, you."

About two months after these ruffians had disappeared, the whole country was startled by the news that a large company of Kentuckians had been robbed by a band of robbers upon the Nashville trace. Shortly after, three gentlemen, a father and his two sons, started to Kentucky, and when they had got pretty well into the wilderness they, too, were met and robbed of everything they had. This excited the community to the highest pitch of indignation. They besought Governor Claiborne to bring the power of the government to bear and arrest the robbers. He accordingly offered a large reward for them, dead or alive.

Great was the merriment made by Mason—that was the bandit's name—and his men when they read the Governor's proclamation. They laughed at and ridiculed it. How long he could have defied the authorities no one knows, if there had not been treachery in the band. The old adage that there is honor among thieves did not hold good in this case. One night they were sitting around their blazing camp fires. They had just made a successful raid upon the settlements, and Mason was distributing the booty. Little Harp crept up behind him and buried a tomahawk in his head. Mason fell dead and his guilty soul was ushered into the presence of his Maker. The conspirators then chopped off his head and brought it to Washington, the seat of government, and claimed the reward. When it was noised about that the great robber, Mason, was killed, and that his head was in Washington for identification, all the people in the settlement far and near flocked to see it. Many who had been victims recognized it at once and swore to it; there was no mistaking those ghastly grim features, with the terrible scar. The men who had done the deed were hailed at first as public benefactors, for they had rid the world of a monster.

Now, although the Governor had promised a large reward, yet unfortunately when he called for the money it was found that the treasury was empty (this seems to be a chronic complaint with my dear old State.) Of course the captors of Mason were delayed in getting their pay. This led to the detection of the conspirators, for it so happened that the old gentleman and his two sons, who had been robbed, were among the number who came to look at the robber's head. The moment they laid their eyes on Little Harp they exchanged glances. The father slipped out, and in a little while appeared with an officer. Raising his voice and pointing his finger at Little Harp, he said, "I charge you, sir, as being one of Mason's band of robbers." Little Harp was seized, and his accomplice also. This was almost as startling to the crowd as was the sight of Mason's head.

At that time there was a little town in Jefferson county near the Chabley's fork of Cole creek, named Greenville, in honor of General Nathaniel Green. The original site was bought from the estate of Odom, was afterward added to from the estates of Abijah Hunt and Ferdinand Claiborne, and the following named men were its trustees: D. W. Brazeale, H. Downs, A. Ellis, R. McRay and Robert Cox.

This little town, which has since passed into the "things that were," was then the county seat; thither Little Harp was conveyed, and was regularly tried and convicted. He was hung, and the band of Mason being deprived of its leader and its most skillful lieutenant, dispersed and was never afterward heard of.

All of you have no doubt heard of Robin Hood of Sherwood Forrest, but I doubt whether many of you ever heard before of this Knight of the "Cave in the Rock." This bold, bad man had once held high carnival in a hollow cave that lies in the bank of the Ohio river.

The only approach to it was by boats. In this cave Mason and his men, in that then sparsely settle region, could hold at bay any officers of the law that could be sent against them. As population increased around him, his situation became more precarious, and he fled with his band to the South. Here he hovered on the borders of the Indian nation, and would attack wherever booty was to be found. Powerful in frame, always on the alert, he swept from one end of our Territory to the other with amazing rapidity. If his companions had not proved treacherous, in all probability he could have bid a haughty defiance to our Government for a long time, but by a law of Providence the wicked are often turned to destruction by the vipers they nourish.

The story of "Little Harp" has already been written in a little book called "Hall's Legends of the West." It seems that there were two brothers of that name who were the most daring robbers that ever infested Kentucky. They were called, by way of distinction Big Harp and Little Harp, on account of the difference in their size. The people of Kentucky had become exasperated at their outrages, and determined to hunt them to the death. The pursuit was carried on with the patience of the slot hound, until at last they were overtaken. Big Harp was pursued by a gigantic Kentuckian; they had a running fight for hours on horseback, until at last Harp's horse fell; then came a hand-to-hand fight. It was a tremendous struggle between these two Western giants, but at last Harp fell mortally wounded. He died, his head was severed from his body, and was stuck on a pole in the cross roads in Kentucky, and the spot was for a long time called the "Harp's Head." While the bigger brother was being thus hotly pursued, the little Harp escaped, and came down and joined Mason's band.

BOZ'S BUZ.

Charles Dickens' Last Speech.

What Mr. Dickens meant to say in defining his political creed lately at Birmingham has been the subject of much controversy. We present a number of various interpretations from the English and American press. The first of these is curious as being the judgment of a Liberal paper published in the place where Mr. Dickens said that "his belief in the people governing was, on the whole, infinitesimal."

THE BIRMINGHAM POST VS. MR. DICKENS.

You are bound by a thousand local courtesies not to criticise too closely an address such as that delivered by Charles Dickens. It was done by him in a graceful spirit, and was no doubt gratefully received, and the main force of it was admirable in itself. It was remarkable as showing his ambition to be a disciple of Carlyle in his worst phase. Literary men, who are said to form the age and should do it, fall behind it deploringly in political foresight, if the result of progress to this day is to have the smallest faith in the people governing themselves, and illimitable faith in their being controlled. Why, this was the first faith of the savage king. This was the doctrine of the infancy of the governed world. What is the good of Midland Institutes, if they cannot rear people able to govern themselves and take part in their self-government?—[Birmingham Post.

THE TIMES AND THE SATURDAY REVIEW VS. MR. DICKENS.

The proceedings of the inauguration of the coming session of the Midland Institute ended with the following deliverances of Mr. Charles Dickens' political creed: "My faith in the people governing is, on the whole, infinitesimal. My faith in the people governed is, on the whole, illimitable." This sentence is greatly exercising the British commentator (who is legion), both in the clubs and the newspapers. The Times, for instance, reads in these two articles of faith a recantation of the speaker's lifelong convictions, declares that they are only worthy of Pekin or Petersburg, and the public's bosom friend, Charles Dickens, has turned Tory. The Saturday Review, writing, this time, with its gall amicably diluted, squeezes out of that single sentence the essence of Radicalism, and the slaver of flattery to the "base, common, and popular."—London News.

AN ORACLE OF JANUS.

Mr. Dickens' words, delivered from lips that never waver either in aim or expression, have so arranged themselves that they might have been uttered by a preacher in the Temple of Janus. "My faith in the people governing is infinitesimal. My faith in the people governed is illimitable." The opposite meaning may be thus arranged:

Tory Interpretation—"My faith in the people governing (*i. e.*, in the masses exercising the functions of government) is infinitesimal. My faith in the people (being) governed is illimitable."

Radical Interpretation—"My faith in the people governing (*i. e.*, the persons who now govern) is infinitesimal. My faith in the persons (who are) governed is illimitable."—[News.

WHAT DID MR. DICKENS MEAN?

Yes; but how do you draw the distinction between "people governing" and "people governed?" Does Mr. Dickens mean to include under the former term all persons in authority—the Sovereign, the Ministers, the Houses of Parliament, the Judges, the Magistrates, and all "the powers that be," down to the rural constable or the parish beadle? If so, his mind must be singularly constituted, or he must be more unfortunate in his encounters with those in authority than the public have been led to suppose. Does he simply mean an expression of "no confidence" in Her Majesty's present advisers? That is impossible, for he expressly deprecated any political intention. Does he mean—what the world would seem to imply—that there is some one spot, domineering class in England which crushes down the rest of us, and whose misgovernment has forbidden his confidence? How can that be? The "people governed" practically choose the "governing people" in this country.—[Vanity Fair.

MR. TILTON'S VIEW.

Mr. Dickens, as a novelist, is worthy of attention; as a statesman, or even as a politician, his views are of less importance than those of many another mind, however unknown to fame. We regret, for his own sake, that he has only an "infinitesimal faith" in republican government, but we don't think his skepticism will have much weight with thinking men in any quarter of the world.—[N. Y. Independent, Oct. 14.

LATER—MR. TILTON'S OTHER VIEW.

The only explanation possible to his words is, that his illimitable faith rested wholly upon the great body of hard-working, unreflecting and uneducated masses who constitute the people; but the moment that any of them became worthy of elevation to the position of governors—that is, makers and administrators of the laws—by reason of their superior education and devotion to the science of politics, then his faith became at once infinitesimal. But, very strangely, some of our own papers interpreted his words in a totally different manner, and assuming that he meant to say that his faith in the capacity of the people for governing was infinitesimal, commenced abusing him for his apostacy, and accused him of making a bid for a peerage. He will laugh heartily when he learns how absurdly he was misconstrued by some of his old admirers on this side of the Atlantic.—[N. Y. Independent, Oct. 21.

RANK TORYISM.

Rank Toryism and the proper political faith of a man whose views of the dignity of labor are what Mr. Dickens vaguely hints in his address. Altogether this address will do no good. People see that Dickens is a man of sentiment, not of ideas, and that much as what we love him comes from the exquisite art, not from virtue.—[Philadelphia Post.

ECCENTRICITIES OF GENIUS.

These men of genius, however, must have their eccentricities. A similar case, happening at the same time, is that of Gen. Sherman, who had just astounded a body of railroad men by writing to them a plan of doubling the track of the Pacific road and making some other minor improvements, so that it will, as he believes, "fulfill all the demands of commerce and travel for fifty years!" Sherman and Dickens are equally behind the times when they step out of their own spheres.—[Boston Journal.

WILL MR. DICKENS EXPLAIN.

The expression was something very "Dickensish" in form, though Mr. Dickens is not in the habit of expressing himself quite so ambiguously, and, considering the importance of the question, perhaps he will deign to inform a waiting world what he actually did intend to say, in language everybody can understand. As we said before, the sentence was "lugged" into his remarks, as it were, and the connection furnishes no clew to the meaning.—[Springfield Republican.

MR. DICKENS A FREE-TRADER.

That anybody should misunderstand this to mean that Mr. Dickens has no faith in popular government seems strange enough; particularly when it is taken with the context, and when it is remembered that he was addressing working people. In fact, Mr. Dickens avowed himself a Democrat in the broadest terms; a believer, without limit, in the common sense of the mass of the people, in their ability to help themselves; and, on the other hand, as one who has very little faith in the power of governments to interfere beneficially in the affairs of the people. In short, Mr. Dickens is a free-trader.—[New York Evening Post.

HON. GARRET DAVIS.

His Speech at the Capital Convention in St. Louis.

GENTLEMEN OF ST. LOUIS AND ALL THE GENTLEMEN PRESENT: I am taken altogether by surprise in being called upon to make a speech. I have just arisen from the table of a friend and a moment ago entered this hall. I have not yet entered into its spirit, and I do not feel any of the inspiration that is present. It has not commenced operating on me yet, and I therefore am altogether unprepared to make a speech. Let me same time say to my fellow-citizens of St. Louis that I have occasionally in my past life made visits to this city, but not within the last eight or ten years. I have been very much surprised and greatly delighted by its growth, its progress in business and material wealth, since I have had the pleasure of visiting here last before. My attention and thoughts are often brought to St. Louis. I appreciate and am very deeply impressed with its local position for a great manufacturing and commercial point, and I think its people can look forward with confidence to its having a great and glorious destiny. I think it cannot be doubted reasonably that St. Louis will become a great and enlightened city of the United States, and that the man now has reached manhood—that many men have reached manhood now—who will live to see more than a million of population in this great city of the Mississippi Valley. [Applause.] Now, I do not think—if this audience will allow me to make the remark—I do not think that her wealth, her population, her greatness, or her grandeur are to be promoted by efforts to bring the capital here. I believe that she ought to look to her manufacturing operations, in the investment of her capital in manufactures, and in the application of her wealth and her energies in that direction, and in the construction of railway roads, as the artificial channels of commerce and intercommunication. There is no city in America, outside of Kentucky, my native State, in whose interest, in whose development, in whose wealth and grandeur I feel a more sincere interest than I do in those of St. Louis. I should like to see your railroads pointing all around the compass. I would like to see your manufactured products traveling with all the speed of locomotives to supply the distant markets, all around you, North, South, East and West, which it will be the destiny of your workshops to supply. I would like to see you receiving in return all the products of these vast regions, of different climates, latitudes and soils—their products in return for your various and perfect manufactures. If, on the present occasion, I am not in harmony with the people of St. Louis, I beg of its inhabitants to believe that it results from no lack of sympathy for her varied and her permanent interests. I hope that you will excuse me from any further remarks on this occasion. I did not expect to address the convention even, much less a promiscuous audience. If, in the course of our consultations and interchanges of opinion on the particular subject that has brought this convention together, I, as a member of it, should deem it proper and my duty to address you however it may be in conflict with the feelings and conclusions that you suppose are for the interests of St. Louis, I will feel it my duty to do it respectfully but firmly, according to the lights of my own reason and judgment. I hope you will excuse me.

KEROSENE AGAIN.

A Woman Terribly Burned.

[From the Troy Times, Oct. 23.]

About 11:30 o'clock, last evening, a lamp in the hands of Monica Campbell, a married daughter of Adam Herwig, who resides with her father, exploded, scattering the burning contents over her clothes. The garments worn by the unfortunate woman were soon a mass of flame, and losing all presence of mind she ran screaming into the drinking-room connected with the establishment. A number of persons were in the room when she entered it, and the unlooked for apparition of a woman in flames alarmed them to such an extent that they had but presence of mind enough to prevent her from running into the street. The mother of the sufferer, hearing her agonizing screams, rushed in thoughtlessly, caught hold of the burning clothes, and, by attempting to extinguish the flames, burned her hands severely. While this was going on the poor creature was uttering the most heart-rending cries, and the inmates, who were in a distracted condition, having not even enough presence of mind to make any attempts to quench the flames, the room was filled with a sickening odor of burning flesh. At last some one led Mrs. Campbell to a hydrant in the alley which separated the Herwig place from the other houses on the north, and there attempted by drenching her with water to extinguish the flames. But the effort was worse than useless, for during the time which was consumed in the attempt the flames gained headway, and her terrible cries and supplications were renewed with a greater force than before. These cries had the effect of calling out the neighbors, and one of these, a woman, procured a blanket, and, assisted by others, Mrs. Campbell, who was now but little more than a living mass of flame, was wrapped in it and the fire put out. Then one of the most sickening and revolting sights that was ever witnessed was presented. Every part of the body of the poor woman had been terribly burned, except the face. On her back, breast, and legs pieces of flesh fell off, while from other parts of her body the flesh hung down, and on being touched it came off in pieces of crisp. Her finger-nails were burned off, and nothing but the roots remained. A physician was called, and he immediately administered a soothing draught and dressed the wounds. This morning, Dr. Gaadendorff was called, and he examined the burns. The doctor thinks the sufferer is in a very dangerous condition, though by judicious treatment she may recover.

HYMEN IN 1769.

Bride and Bridegroom a Century Ago.

To begin with the lady. Her locks were strained upward over an immense cushion that sat like an incubus on her head, and plastered over with pomatum, and then sprinkled over with a shower of white powder. The hight of this tower was somewhat over a foot. One single white rosebud lay on its top like an eagle on a haystack. Over her neck and bosom was folded a lace handkerchief, fastened in front by a bosom-pin rather larger that a copper cent, containing her grandfather's miniature set in virgin gold. Her airy form was braced up in a satin dress, the sleeves as tight as the natural skin of the arm, with a waist formed by a bodice, worn outside, whence the skirt flowed off, and was distended at the top of an ample hood. Shoes of white kid, with peaked toes, and heels of two or three inches elevation, inclosed her feet, and glittered with spangles, as her little pedal members peeped curiously out. Now for the swain: his hair was slicked back and plentifully befloured, while his queue projected like the handle of a skillet. His coat was a sky-blue silk, lined with yellow; his long vest of white satin, embroidered with gold lace; his breeches of the same material, and tied at the knee with pink ribbon. White silk stockings and pumps with laces, and ties of the same hue, completed the habiliments of his nether limbs. Lace ruffles clustered around his wrist, and a portentous frill, worked in correspondence, and bearing the miniature of his beloved, finished his truly genteel appearance.

Influence of Stock upon Scion.

Seeing in your valuable paper a discussion going on in reference to the influence of scion upon stock, and stock upon scion, I venture to give you a description of a Marie Louise Pear I have growing in my grounds. The tree I refer to has been grafted two years last March. The first season, the tree assumed the form of a weeping ash; and the two main shoots attained the length of two feet and a half, the three minor shoots about two feet. Last season, the shoots did not lengthen more than six or nine inches, the two years' wood becoming covered with fruit buds. The shoots were shortened in the pruning season—No. 1 to about twenty inches, eleven pears; 2, to fifteen inches, twenty pears; 3, to eighteen inches, nineteen pears; 4, to twelve inches, nine pears; 5, to fifteen inches, twenty pears; number of fruits, seventy-nine. The above are all set and healthy in appearance; which, for a two years' graft of Marie Louise, is, to say the least, unusual, as I have not met with a similar instance during thirty years' experience. The stock is a seedling pear, or what is usually termed a free stock, worked standard high; others grafted from the same trees are different in appearance, and have grown freely, but there is no fruit on them, as a rule. The Marie Louise sets badly with me on trees five times the age; and I have no hesitation in saying that a Marie Louise tree, which has been planted these ten years, has not set seventy-nine pears during the time. The conclusion that I come to is, that the stock on which the graft is worked has an action similar to that of the Paradise stock in apples.—[John Watson, St. Alban's, in Gardener's Chronicle.

☞ TO SAVE CABBAGES FROM THE ROOT MAGGOTS.—Cabbages that have maggots on the root, are sure to droop and become stump-footed. Remove the earth carefully, away from the roots, scrape off the maggots and destroy them, and new roots will soon put out, and the plants will grow healthy.—[R. G., in Boston Cultivator.

Speedy and Permanent Cure of NASAL CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, THROAT DISEASES, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

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Louisville, Ky.

The present time, when so many persons are dying of Consumption and Bronchitis, it is wise to arrest as promptly as possible, any disease of the throat or air passages, Catarrh or Asthma. An inflammation of the throat, however slight it may now be, will soon find its way to the windpipe and bronchial tubes, and Consumption is likely to ensue. The only prudent course is to cure the difficulty in its incipient stage, and this can be radically, speedily, and surely effected by the new remedies of the "Aerian System of cure." Nothing is more insidious and flattering in character than diseases of the breathing organs. A cold seems to "wear off" in some cases, only to reappear with the least exposure, and with redoubled virulence; a cough may abate for a brief period, and lead to the confident belief that all danger has passed and recovery has really taken place, when, upon even a change in the atmosphere, or any other source of irritation, the difficulty reappears; the consumptive is flattered by bright days and an improvement in his symptoms for a brief time, only to relapse into despair; the asthmatic sufferer is free for a time from his distressing paroxysms, and pleases himself with the confident hope of recovery, but these ephemeral changes do not alter the stern truth, that the disease still exists, and is gradually but surely destroying the victim.

Now it is time to wake from such pleasing delusions before the fatal mischief has made such headway as to defy medical skill. It is wise to seek in sensational way to extinguish the flame and not to cover the burning embers with ashes which a passing wind may light up to destructive powers. As certain is it that Nasal Catarrh, throat diseases, bronchitis, asthma, and certain stages of Consumption can be permanently cured by this system of practice as that these diseases, if left to themselves, or improperly treated, tend to a fatal termination.

Let there be no delay, then, in application to the treatment that has stood the test and proved again and again the only hope—the only reliable safeguard and means of restoration.

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Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1869.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Bishop Cummins preaches in Georgetown on Monday evening next.

The Lexington negroes spend about all they can make in [illegible] whisky.

Mrs. Sarah Lucas, an old resident of Bourbon county, died on Tuesday at the age of 86.

[illegible], an old citizen and merchant of Shelbyville, died on Monday last.

Dr. J. H. Hall, of Georgetown, has been re-elected county physician at a salary of $[illegible] per year.

Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, was in Lexington on Tuesday, the guest of Mr. Charlton Morgan.

Jim Johnson, a negro, indicted for the murder of another negro in Morganfield last summer, has been acquitted.

Paris wants a public hall. It is proposed to organize a joint stock company and erect a hall which will be an ornament to the city.

The next Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky, in connection with the Southern General Assembly, will be held in Paris in October, 1870.

The discussion between Elder Briney, of the Christian Church, and Rev. Mr. Miller, of the Methodist Church, commenced in Millersburg on Tuesday.

A son of Dr. R. T. Bryan, of Georgetown, while playing with powder a few days since, had his eye-brows and lashes burned off. He made a narrow escape with his eyes.

James Wells, who was shot near Leesburg on Sunday week by Robert Shannon, died on the Thursday following. Shannon escaped after the shooting and has not since been heard of.

On Monday night Granville Orr killed a negro man named Obed, formerly belonging to Mrs. Dougherty. The negro had a wife at Orr's, near Millersburg, where the killing took place.

Mr. Rogers, a constable of New Liberty, is a man of nerve. He levied on a horse on Saturday, which the owner resisted, whereupon Mr. Rogers knocked him down and took possession.

The shipments of stock from the Paris stock pens by the Kentucky Central railroad, for the week ending October 23, were as follows: Cattle, 10 car loads; sheep, 6 do; hogs, 3 do. Total, 80 cars.

Henderson Johnson, a young gentleman of Hawesville, was presented before a magistrate on Tuesday week for disturbing religious worship. The evidence failed to convict, and he was discharged.

Dr. Bush, of Lexington, on Monday last performed an operation upon Robert Barkley, of Scott county. He removed a stone from "little Bob's" bladder which weighed one ounce. The patient is doing well.

A man named Ferguson, who had been living with Uncle Billy Spalding, in Union county, for a year past, disappeared suddenly last week, carrying with him a boy ten years of age that Mr. Spalding had adopted.

In Lexington hogs are brisk at $9 per 100 for November delivery, but, as corn does not promise to be very high in price, farmers prefer to feed late and turn as much corn as possible into meat, and are indisposed to sell for an early delivery.

At the sale of Mrs. Oliver Fraser, in Fayette county, on Tuesday, horses sold at from $150 to $450, mulch cows from $37 to $90, sows from $30 to $46, shoats from $13 to $15 per head, calves $30 per head, corn in stack $1 30 per shock, hay in stack $12 to $15.

The Woodford Weekly says: "There has been for some time a proposition to consolidate the fairs around Fayette and hold one near Lexington. Such a fair, if properly managed, would attract an immense crowd and bring much money and trade to that city, but it will not be done in the return of rope fairs."

The Paris Citizen of Tuesday says: "The trial of John Cox for the murder of Robert Lay, brought by change of venue to this county from Scott, occupied the greater part of the past week. The prosecution was conducted by the Commonwealth's attorney, J. Lawrence Jones, and Captain James E. Cantrill, of Scott. General John C. Breckinridge, of Lexington, and General Humphrey Marshall, of Louisville, were counsel for the defense. The jury failed to agree, and the prisoner was released on bail in the sum of $1,500 to appear at the next term of the court."

Four negro men, who are supposed to form part of a regular hog-stealing band, were captured by some gentlemen last Saturday night, on the old Frankfort road, and lodged in jail at Lexington. Their names are Dennis Robinson, Dennis Jackson, Andrew Riley, and Henry Thornton. Two other negro men, Abe Curd and Parker Robinson, who are now in the Fayette county jail, are supposed to belong to the same delectable gang, with Dennis Robinson as leader or hog-stealer-in-chief. The four thieves that have just been captured had been to Mr. John B. Payne, Jr.'s hog pen, and killed, skinned, cut up, and packed off a hog.

The Lexington Observer and Reporter says: "Our county officials complain of the injurious effects caused by Judge Ballard's neglect of the negro cases sent to his court for disposal. Appearances indicate that some of them are never tried, nor even docketed, and it looks as though a negro charged with an offense has only to obtain a transfer to Louisville, then get some one to go on his bond, and he has little fears of being arrested again unless he repeats his offense and is taken into custody by our county officers. The county jailer says that Dennis Robinson, the leader of the gang of hog-thieves arrested Saturday night, has spent every winter in jail for three or four years, but, through the neglect of Ballard, has escaped the penitentiary in each instance. Let all good citizens refuse bail to any negro who is charged with theft, if the proof against him be sufficiently strong, and we can at least keep in jail and thereby protect the county from further depredation."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The St. Cloud Hotel, in Nashville, has closed.

The automatic fire alarm is talked of for Nashville.

Formosa is being played to moderate houses in Nashville.

Militia General Cooper is raiding the distilleries in East Tennessee.

James Davis, a counterfeiter, has been sent to the Tennessee penitentiary.

Col. W. S. Barr, of Selma, Ala., a well-known railroad man, died on Friday last.

The Virginia negroes are leaving that State for the land of cotton in great numbers.

The bottoms of the Missouri and Nodaway rivers swarm with wild ducks and geese.

A large number of Georgia families are emigrating West. The tendency is chiefly to Arkansas.

It is rumored that Ex-Gov. Henry S. Foote intends returning to Mississippi and will make Aberdeen his future home.

The West Florida Seminary has the promise of $1,000 from the Peabody Fund. This will enable the trustees to offer tuition free.

The iron bridge over the Tallahatchie at Panola, Miss., is completed, and it now only remains to build the approaches that it may be used.

General Anthony F. W. Miltenberger, a member of the society of the Old Defenders, died at Baltimore on Thursday, eighty years of age.

Gov. McClung has appointed and commissioned Henry R. Delany a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Missouri, to reside in Baltimore, Maryland.

Simon P. Robinson died in Ralls county, Mo., a few days since. He had held several important public offices, and in 1860 represented Pike county in the Legislature.

D. L. Yulee, Esq., President of the Florida railroad, offers to donate eligible sites for the erection of common school-houses wherever needed along the line of road.

The corner-stone of the new Jewish Synagogue at Augusta, Georgia, will be laid to-day with appropriate ceremonies. Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, is expected to be in attendance.

A national bank is to be established in Jacksonville, Florida. Eighty-six thousand dollars has been subscribed for that purpose. The amount required is one hundred thousand dollars.

Womack, the man who killed Williams and Massey in Covington, Tenn., last fall, was tried in Brownsville last week, found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

Another Virginia legislator was in trouble the other day. Hodges, the negro delegate for Princess Anne, was before the Mayor of Norfolk the other day for whipping his paternal parent, and bound over to keep the peace.

Some thirty-five or forty citizens of Augusta, Ga., had made arrangements for a splendid private banquet for ex-President Davis when he reached that city, but unfortunately he took the wrong route to enjoy it.

Robert H. Kernaghan, the citizen of Hamburg, South Carolina, recently arrested by the military and taken to Augusta, Georgia, charged with the murder of Sheriff Ruffin of Richmond county, in November last, has been released.

A tailor of St. Joseph, Mo., named J. S. Francis, on Saturday last mutilated himself in a horrible manner with a pair of shears while in a state of intoxication. When discovered he was insensible from the loss of blood and exposure.

There is a colored man in New Orleans one hundred and eighteen years of age, who still gets about with ease. His name is Lafitte, and is supposed to have seen stirring adventures in his time under the famous buccaneer of that name.

The Tennessee Legislature proposes to furnish five hundred bibles for the use of the convicts in the penitentiary. The Athens Post suggests that a few extra copies be furnished for the use of the lessees and others connected with the institution.

Captain N. B. Klaine, one of the editors of the Warrensburg (Mo.) Standard, has received information from France that a legacy of two hundred thousand francs has been left him. He left one day last week for that sunny clime to bring it home.

At a recent sale of Atchison county (Mo.) lands for taxes, but very few pieces, probably not more than a dozen or fifteen, were bought in either by resident citizens or speculators. The number of tracts of land forfeited to the State was, consequently, large.

The notorious Jim Pettigrew, at sight of whom every well-bred horse in North Missouri has learned to shy, has been captured in Quincy, Ill., where he has been prowling around the country stealing stock wherever he could lay his hands upon a fine animal, and running it off South.

Captain Edgar Whitehead has recently sold a large tract of land in Amherst county, Virginia, to a Polish company, which proposes to plant upon it a colony of three hundred German and Polish families. Among the purchasers is a Polish Count of high distinction and ample means.

On Saturday last, near Statesville, Tenn., Charles W. Simpson and John Holland got into a dispute concerning the payment for some sorghum which one of them had bought from the other. Simpson assaulted Holland with a billet of wood, beating him severely. Holland was not expected to recover.

On the 20th inst., as [illegible], a farmer, who resided about two miles south-west of Macon, Mo., was hauling a load of rails, his team ran away, throwing him out under the wheels of the wagon, one of which passed over his body, inflicting internal injuries, from which he died in two hours.

Mr. John Carter, of Lexington, Mo., on the 17th inst., was helping to hitch up a pair of his fine "thoroughbreds," when one of them threw his head around, striking Mr. C. on the shoulder and knocking him over a water-trough, breaking the second rib on the left side. Mr. C. is up and doing as well as could be expected.

Brooksville, Miss., was the scene of a tragedy on Monday week. Mr. Petre Brooks, a youth about twenty years of age and son of Hon. Haldeen Brooks, shot and killed Mr. Wm. A. Lucas, eldest son of Mr. W. B. Lucas. Two balls entered the body of the unfortunate young man, who lived about fifteen minutes after he was shot.

David L. Yulee, formerly United States Senator from Florida, has caused the arrest of Francis Vose, in New York, for perjury, in proceedings pending to force Yulee into involuntary bankruptcy in swearing that Yulee had transferred his real estate in Florida, with the intent to defeat the operation of the bankrupt act. Vose was held in $2,000.

Henry Church has been arrested and confined in jail in Alexandria, Va., charged with committing an outrage upon a little girl eleven years of age. The child was severely injured and unable to appear against the accused, though she identified him when confronted by him after arrest. There was great excitement over the outrage, and the prisoner came near being lynched.

A proposition has lately been made to make General Hardee President of the University of Alabama. The desirableness of the appointment is stated by an Alabama paper thus: "If we had to make a choice between the University at Tuscaloosa and the Penitentiary at Wetumpka, we would, so far as reputation is concerned, as soon be a convict in the latter as a 'professor' in the former."

Barney McCracken, the Radical delegate from Louisa county to the Virginia Legislature, is, according to the Alexandria Gazette, the same Lieutenant Barney McCracken who marched out of that city so gallantly on the 24th of May, 1861, with the Irish volunteers, but was discharged the service at Manassas, at the instance of the captain, Thornton Tristett, who wanted his place, as he said, for a better man.

Mr. Charles T. Jackson, a prominent tobacconist of Petersburg, Va., was arrested a few days since on the charge of being implicated in the tobacco stamp frauds which have recently been brought to light in Richmond. It is said that he procured one of the first sixty-pound stamps of the new issue which was sent to Petersburg, and that it was by this stamp the counterfeits have been made. He was brought to Richmond and bailed by Commissioner Chahoon in $2,500 to appear before him on the 13th day of November for examination.

General N. B. Forrest has written a sharp letter denouncing a Southern editor who spoke of his associating with persons with whom he does not agree politically, as disgraceful and disgusting. He says he is engaged in building a railroad which will be of vast advantage to Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, and that in his opinion the accomplishment of this enterprise is an object worthy the ambition of any man, and to one who loves his country, and humbly seeks to serve the interests of his fellow-citizens, is far above the considerations of mere partisan politics.

In 1864, Marsh & Alwood deposited with Mr. A. F. Franklin, agent, at Sandersville, Ga., something over one hundred bales of cotton, subject to their order, and for which they paid Mr. F. storage. Some of this cotton they had bought of Mr. Franklin. The cotton remained in the warehouse until November, when Sherman burned the house, and destroyed the cotton, as contended by defendant. The plaintiff brought an action in March last, for the recovery of the cotton, and claimed that it was not destroyed, but removed by the company through its agent, Mr. Franklin. The case was tried in the Supreme Court at Sandersville, and the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant.

On Friday last a white servant girl in the family of Captain Luther Wood, in Kansas City, Mo., in playing with a child, sat down with her back to the fire, and unfortunately her dress from behind got into the fire, and was ignited and passed into a flame. She screamed and dropped the child, and ran to the third story of the building and attempted to jump from the window, when she was caught by Mrs. Wood's brother-in-law and prevented. She broke loose from him and descended the steps to the second story, when she again attempted to jump out of the window, when Captain Wood appeared upon the scene and caught her, threw her down with great difficulty and smothered out the flames that were rapidly consuming her. Though burned very severely, hopes are entertained of her recovery.

There seems to be no doubt that our special New Orleans correspondent was deceived by some one in regard to Col. Orton Williams. Quite a concurrence of testimony decides that he was executed at Franklin, Tennessee, in 1863. This being settled, it stands to reason that he could not now be commanding a brigade of negroes in Cuba.

We have received the prospectus of the Paducah Kentuckian for 1870. It presents a gratifying statement of past prosperity and an equally gratifying promise of future usefulness and influence. As the ablest and most flourishing newspaper in Paducah, and also as the organ of the Democrats in Southern Kentucky, it deserves an abundant share of the good things of life, and continued and increased success.

We publish some extracts from the Radical papers about the decision of the Chief Justice in the Yerger case. It is unfortunate that a legal question of so much moment should be associated with questions of current partyism, but it is impossible to conceal the fact that both parties are somewhat embarrassed by Mr. Chase. Their comments are to be measured, therefore, by their bias, and this of course is divided and subdivided by every species of personal feeling and party interest. It is needless to say that, as the statement of an abstract point in law, the decision is very clearly written and strongly argued.

The administration would not be responsible for the shameful and guilty conduct of Gen. Butterfield but for the fact that his bad character was known to the whole country at the time of his appointment to the important office which, through undeserved leniency, he has been permitted to resign. And the administration would not be responsible for the wretched failures and blunders of Gen. Sickles as Minister to Spain but for a similar reason. Sickles had, at the time of his appointment, as bad a notoriety as any man in the United States. The administration has been unscrupulous in its appointments, and, in every crime and blunder of its office-holders, should read its own condemnation.

The harmless and inoffensive editor of one of the papers in Paducah who is wont to lay down the law and "orate" about politics from the top of a dry-goods box in front of a calico store, or perchance from the raw-hide seat hard by the stove in the town tap-room, has unbosomed himself to the bone and sinew of Paducah on the political sins of the Courier-Journal. We can't spend all of our time brushing flies off the end of our nose, and will wait for the cool weather which is coming to drive them away. From the amount of bile which comes from him we fear that this rustic oracle has been imprudent enough to change the brand of his whisky, or has perhaps been reckless enough to take a bath and put on a clean shirt. There has been imprudence somewhere. Could it have been a fresh paper collar?

The New York Herald, which is ever ready with advice, undertakes to point out the shortcomings of the Democratic party, and pretends to see the disintegration of it in the defeat of Pendleton and Packer. Its assumption that Pendleton, Packer, Seymour, Hendricks, Vallandigham and others must be laid on the shelf as fossils, is prompted more by its eagerness to aid the claims of Mr. Chase, who is lying *perdu* and watching the course of events and waiting for his opportunity, in spite of the pretty letter he wrote, taking a farewell of the White House. The Herald's effort to class the gentlemen named above with "Jefferson Davis and the rebel Democracy" is merely one of the periodical flights of journalistic fancy for which the Herald is remarkable. The strength, discipline and principles of the Democratic party are not bound up in any one man's or set of men's defeat in a political canvass. It owes its power and numbers to the justice and patriotism of its purposes, and is quite as strong in numbers to-day as it was a month ago. The party has fought fiercer battles than that of the 7th of October, in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and met the enemy as fresh as ever in the next election.

Butterfield's Pluck.

Gen. Butterfield denies everything. He says that all the charges against him are false, and he closes his letter to the President by demanding a court-martial. Why a court-martial? It seems that Gen. Butterfield still holds his commission in the army, and that Grant appointed him Assistant Treasurer in violation of a very distinct act of Congress designed to cover just such cases. There is a good deal of milk in this cocoanut. Butterfield is Grant's friend and Grant is understood to be Butterfield's friend. Butterfield is an army officer. Grant is Commander-in-chief of the army. Hence the court-martial. It is a very nice arrangement certainly, since Grant, the party implicated next to Butterfield, appoints the court-martial and is to pass upon its ruling. Butterfield can afford to be bold. He can afford to make indignant denials and call vehemently for a court-martial, with the certainty that the court-martial in his case will be selected to acquit, and not to convict. The makeshift, however, will hardly answer. It is in itself very strong evidence of guilt. If the man were honest he would call upon the courts of his country, and not upon a court-martial packed by one who is suspected of having been his accomplice. But we guess the grand jury will do its duty.

Practical Democracy.

The address of the Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee to the Democratic people of Texas, which appeared in yesterday's issue of the Courier-Journal, is a very suggestive document. It is perhaps the most striking illustration of practical Democracy, as opposed to the chimeras and visions of the more impracticable members of the party, which the present season has afforded. The situation of affairs in Texas is calculated to raise up strong contrasts. There are in that State, as in most of the Southern States, three conflicting classes of opinion, all making generous professions, but each, as is believed, entertaining certain special purposes of its own. The Republicans, the Radicals, and the Democrats do not disagree materially as to suffrage, which they unite in placing on a very liberal basis. Concerning kindred questions they appear to be hardly more divided. The controversy, if one should take appearances for his guide, is chiefly over the loaves and fishes. Doubtless questions of patronage and preferment do enter very largely into this as in all other political transactions. But, if reduced to a state of nudity, stripped of the plumage of demagogism, and relieved of partisan rant and cant, the substance of the matter in dispute is this: that there are in reality but two parties, each in itself divided—the one seeking a restoration of local self-government, and the other seeking control of the State through the agency of the General Government. The Conservatives appeal to the interests and desires of peace. The Radicals work with bayonets, and rely upon the passion which bayonets call up. There seems to be a knot of Republicans who are not Radicals, and there is a little cluster of Democrats who cannot be called Conservatives. Both are impracticable, and will be crushed between the upper and nether mill-stones. They miss the main question. Very honest they may be, but they blind themselves with abstractions, they cheer themselves with dreams. With the Republicans, of course, we have nothing to do. But the Democrats are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, and we have a right to speak of them with the interest of genuine friendship and sympathy. One of the maxims of Epictetus tells us that the best friends are those who agree in sentiment, but differ in opinion. By this token we should get on famously with the five Democratic editors of Texas who, dissenting from the great body of the Democratic party and refusing to unite their fortunes with the Conservatives, propose to make a fair and square fight against the Radicals on a perfectly consistent and impracticable platform, and not caring much whether they win or lose. We know them well. We sympathize with them. They feel very much as we feel, and we dare say they desire as much as we desire to see the re-establishment of constitutional government at Washington. But we differ with them thoroughly in opinion. We think the road they point out, if generally followed, would lead us to destruction, and, having no desire to meddle with affairs in Texas except as they relate to the general politics of the country, we have to call attention to a matter which is really of national interest.

The case is very clearly stated in the address of the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee referred to above. That address sets out by the announcement that the committee have concluded that a State convention is unnecessary. In this conclusion they are sustained by the most prominent and trustworthy men throughout Texas. In announcing the fact they offer some suggestions which are certainly pointed and timely. The constitution to be submitted to the people of Texas for adoption or rejection contains many repugnant features; but, in case they reject it, there is no reasonable prospect that others less objectionable will be offered. It is manifest that Congress has determined that Texas shall be reconstructed under the policy of reconstruction. The extreme Radicals of Texas, though now professing to stand on the same platform with the more moderate Republicans, have been heretofore exceedingly intolerant, and endeavored in the State Convention, as well as at Washington, to secure the disfranchisement of a large number of citizens. If the proposed constitution should be ratified by the people, there will be devolved on the first Legislature that meets under its provisions the duty of making various changes in the laws of the State, and especially to regulate the subject of taxation, now of serious moment to all people who own property, and check the many fraudulent and ruinous schemes inaugurated by the carpet-bag convention, which, if carried out by legislation, will prove disastrous to the financial interests of the State. Nor should it be forgotten that, under the provisions of the proposed constitution, the Supreme and District Judges, besides other important appointments, are made by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate of Texas. Whatever differences of opinion, therefore, may have existed as to the course most prudent to be pursued in this crisis, the committee believe that recent events in Virginia, Tennessee, and Mississippi, leave the people no alternative but to follow their example. Texas, they think, cannot stand alone, and she ought not by non-action to separate herself from her suffering sisters, all of whom are involved in a common fate. With regard to the action of the editorial conference at Brenham, the committee believe as we do, that the parties concerned permitted their prejudices to overcome their discretion, and that, in their zeal for Democracy, they lost sight of the real situation and difficulties which surrounded the case. If the course which they recommend be followed, it can only result in a continuance of military rule. The committee declare the conference to have been ill-advised, unauthorized, and in opposition to the feelings of a large majority of the Democratic party of Texas. As such, they urge that its action is entitled to no consideration, and should be promptly repudiated, being designed, in spite of its purpose, to divide the Conservative elements and thus to defeat the very hope of a future Democratic organization based upon a union of all the moderate and thinking men of the State.

How wise all this is! It is in truth a marvel to us that there can be, in the bosom or the brain of any man who heartily desires the overthrow of the despotic and corrupt system of government which has been raised up over us by bayonets and is supported exclusively upon the issues and passions of war, so much as a wish, so much as a thought of setting against such an array of arguments and facts one single obstacle of word or of deed. In obstacles of the nature specified we can see only confusion and defeat. They may flatter the vanity of visions, but they can do nothing else. They may console the hope of abstractions, but the consolation is delusive, for they lie directly across the highway of that practical Democracy which is striving to save our liberties first and our traditions afterward. If we lose the one we shall lose all else, and every dissemination shall, from the nature of politics, demoralize our integrity and discipline. A few months ago we were criticised for observing that the election of Walker, in Virginia, and Senter, in Tennessee, could not, strictly speaking, be called Democratic victories. To-day, we should be criticised if we should claim Governor Walker and Governor Senter as Democratic leaders. They are certainly not Democrats. Neither was their election a purely Democratic triumph. But who will pretend to say that the defeat of their Radical opponents was not a disappointment and a drawback to the Republicans? Who will say that it was not an encouragement to the Democrats? Who will say that its direction is not in the line of our march, and that, unless we turn aside ourselves or drive these conservative elements aside, we shall not come together in one solid column where the two great roads fork in 1872? One of those roads will lead to peace and free government and the other will lead to God knows where! All of us can afford to wait. It is not our interest to cohere and bind together a mass of unseasoned and inadequate fragments. The business first in order is power in the States, which must precede the hope of power in the General Government. We must have some proper and equal distribution of majorities. This can be best secured by the States separately. Let each of them fight its fight after its own fashion, setting its house in order in time to come into the co-operative system. Meanwhile, we have to convince a good many Republicans across the river that they are wrong; that they are mistaken; that they have the most disgraceful lot of leaders who ever ruled with sheer bravado and swagger; that they have no principle of cohesion at all that is not warmed either by a delusive whisky toddy of promise and plunder or a most loyal cocktail that only makes men drunk and gives the country the headache; that this is an age of peace and industry, to which war violence does not apply. There are reasons why there should be a change of administration; and we propose to appeal to reason. We have everything to lose when we appeal to passions which are set against us. We must remember that we are in opposition, and that the foundation of all successful opposition is such a tolerance of disposition and confidence of spirit as will produce not only concert of action among ourselves, but will inspire the respect and conciliate the support of thousands who have hitherto differed from us in their opinions and party relations.

Southern Interests.

We have just had a great national trade convention in this city, and there will be, early in the coming month, a grand State fair in Richmond, Va., and a very important State fair, to which citizens are invited from all parts of the country, at Macon, Ga., on the 16th of November. Almost everywhere the South seems to be waking up to the importance of its interests, inland and external commerce, manufactures, and of its large crops of cotton, corn, sugar and rice. The production of all these throughout that section will be very large this year, and, if events shall be propitious, still larger next year. It will be a mistake, however, of the people of the South to attempt too many things. Cotton there is more of a king, counting the money value of cotton, than it was in 1861, when $180,000,000 was all that the largest crop ever produced yielded to the producers. Now about half as much cotton gives about $100,000,000 more money. Necessity, industry, economy, forecast, thrift, the best kind of capital for States and people, have been substituted for slavery, and with happy effect. When the South shall have completed all its needed railroads to the seaports and developed even a half of its mineral wealth, it will prove altogether the wealthiest part of the agricultural Union. In cotton lands it is without a rival in the world, and in sugar, rice, corn and cattle, it should occupy the foremost place on the continent. For the South there are good times ahead, and we rejoice at all the steps taken by her to exhibit her wealth and promote its increase. All that has been done for her she has done for herself in spite of Federal interference, political and military. Without such interference, her wealth and prosperity would be at this day far greater than they are. She will have good cause to bless the day when the interference shall be withdrawn, if such a day shall ever arrive. And we think that we see the glimmer of it.

Strikes.

The British Parliament two years ago, in consequence of popular outrages in Sheffield and Manchester, appointed an investigating committee whose proceedings have been published in ten large volumes. The Comte de Paris has recently published a book, giving a condensed but, it is said, strictly correct statement of the more important facts brought out on the investigation. There are a few points of interest to both employers and employes in this country.

Strikes have been, for nearly half a century, of frequent recurrence. One of the earliest and most disastrous took place in England in 1833. This was among the builders. In a single week the consumption of bricks in Liverpool fell from a million to twenty thousand. The workmen suffered terribly, and in the end failed of their purpose, having lost three hundred and sixty thousand dollars in wages and expended ninety thousand dollars out of the funds of the Unions. Similar strikes continued, with unfortunate results, down to 1864, when, through the efforts of Justice Kettle, of the County of Worcester, Councils of Arbitration were instituted among a number of avocations. In these councils, employers and workmen are equally represented. The arbitrators have jurisdiction over all questions of mutual interest. A fixed tariff of wages is agreed upon, and its modification follows with changes in business. The system is rapidly extending and has been adopted in the coal mines. The interest of the workingmen cannot be made antagonistic to those of their employers without detriment to both. The arbitration system recognizes the mutual relation and identity of interest, and, if wisely carried out, cannot fail to result in mutual benefit. The plan has thus far proved entirely satisfactory in England, and it is just as well adapted, so far as we can see, to this country as to that.

Alaska.

Great complaint is made by the people of Alaska as to the condition of their affairs. They are dissatisfied with their treatment by the Federal Government. They charge, that, while it takes good care to afflict them with tax collectors and Treasury agents, it has given them only eighteen mails, instead of eighty, in the last twenty-two months, and has absolutely failed to provide them with any civil government at all. The Sitka paper complains, that, if one person owes another over five hundred dollars, he has no remedy in suit in that territory; that, if a question as to real property arises, he has no redress; that, if a merchant sells goods to a shipmaster and he refuses to pay for them, there is no process of court whereby he can attach the ship; that, if a man commits felony or high misdemeanor, there is no way to punish him; and that, if arrested on suspicion of a smaller offense, there is no way in which he can obtain a speedy investigation and receive a proper commitment or a release. Alaska was purchased at a heavy expense with the unanimous consent of the Senate. Why that unanimous consent was given we have never been able to understand. Whether the territory is worth holding and governing, we know not. At any rate we had better either govern it decently or let it take care of itself.

☞ As there is a scheme on foot to defeat the confirmation of Robeson as Secretary of the Navy, there may possibly be a vacancy in the Cabinet soon after the meeting of Congress. Parties who desire to secure the appointment should go forward with their houses and lots without delay.

☞ The defeat of Sigel, says a New York paper, would be no disgrace to him. Perhaps not, but think what a disgrace his election would be to the State.

☞ Father Hyacinthe is coming West to hunt the buffalo. It is said the Pope will send a bull to hunt Hyacinthe.

☞ Sickles is going to Rome. If he should be received into the Ecumenical Council, it will be as Cardinal Iniquity.

☞ Brownlow's health is beautiful. His physician is Andrew Johnson.

☞ Olive Logan is sick. She has been reading her new book.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Glycerined camphor ice, for chapped hands, face, lips, &c., freshly prepared and for sale by Newman & Colgan, family and dispensing chemists, Fifth and Walnut streets.

☞ "Weak-chested and Feeble Men" will find great comfort in the use of buck-skin shirts and the felt and buck-skin chest and spine protectors sold by J. M. Armstrong, 189 Main street.

☞ Coughs, hoarseness, and the various throat affections to which public speakers, military officers and singers are liable, relieved by "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Having a direct influence to the affected parts, they allay pulmonary irritation. The freedom from all deleterious ingredients makes the Troches a safe remedy for the most delicate female or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by those who use them.

☞ "Boys' Clothing," splendid stock, at J. M. Armstrong's, 189 Main street.

☞ Especial attention of ladies and all persons is called to the advertisement of J. M. Ladd, in the local column.

Cloaks!!! Cloaks!!! Cloaks!!! made of Astrachan, Plush, Chinchilla and Beaver, at M. Aron's, 112 Market, betw. 3d and 4th Streets.

Walker's Tonic Bitters

Advertise themselves. All that the people want to know is, that they can be bought from all druggists and dealers generally.

They "go for them," come for them, send for them, run for them, write for them, telegraph for them, and—take them, satisfied they are the best tonic in the world.

Furs!!! Furs!!! Furs!!! the largest and cheapest assortment at M. Aron's.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM, Louisville Transfer Company.

Furs!!! Furs!!! Misses' and children's furs at M. Aron's.

TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

The Reasons of Its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is not only an anti-periodic, but acts upon the liver also, so that in cases where persons are bilious, as indicated by sallow complexions, loss of appetite, &c., generally followed by chills and fever, or in higher latitudes or in more exposed situations by continued or intermitting fever, the use of this tonic for a few days will entirely remove these symptoms, and show evidence of its efficacy by restoring the normal clearness of the complexion, and in an increased appetite and a restored healthy action of the secretory organs. This is really the great advantage this tonic possesses over the so-called tonics now in use, the best of which are but anti-periodics, and whilst they may break the chill, they do not remove the cause of the disease, but leave the system in as bad or in a worse condition than when first taken. The use of this medicine is therefore indicated in cases where persons are exposed to miasmatic influences, and it is as valuable in warding off attacks of bilious and other fevers as in curing chills and fevers. By the use of chlorine or carbolic acid in the sleeping chambers, and a proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup as indicated by the symptoms, a person may live and enjoy good health in the most malarious districts.

Best Lyons Cloaking Velvets at M. Aron's.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 15, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

LOCAL NOTICES.

New Trunk Store.

We would respectfully inform the public, and the ladies in particular, that we have opened a new store on Main street between Second and Third, No. 58, south side, where we will keep constantly on hand the best stock of solid sole leather trunks, valises, traveling bags, ladies' satchels, and in fact everything which a traveler may need, all of which we will sell at greatly reduced prices. BRENNAN & DUFFICY.

oc24 sun&wed 1m

At Half Price.

Valuable gold and silver watches, gold chains and other valuable jewelry at half the usual retail price at the broker's office of C. Hagan, 114 Third street. oc28 dlm

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS at No. 56 Main street, south side, between Second and Third, in Hudson Bay Sable, Canada Mink, Canada Sable, German and Russian Fitch, Squirrel and all grades of Ladies', Children's and Misses' Furs. J. M. LADD.

N. B.---Furs altered and relined to order at short notice. o27 d2

☞ Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. ja10 dSa&Th&weowly

For Sale

We offer for sale the stock and fixtures of "Warner's Smokers' Emporium," corner Third and Jefferson. The location is central, and fixtures well adapted for a drug store, confectionery, or first-class cigar and tobacco establishment. If desired the fixtures will be sold separately. Apply to GEO. W. WICKS & CO., 102 Main street. oc26

☞ The best and original tonic of iron, phosphorus, and calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-phosphated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, and the calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility and depression of spirits. Manufactured only by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists. ja13 dlawTh&weowly

☞ **Headquarters for Winter Goods, Rogers' House-Furnishing Emporium, 146 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth streets. Coal Hods for 50c and upward; Coal Vases and Plate Warmers; Nursery Fenders, Guards, &c. The largest assortment of Fire Sets in the city, from 85c per set to the highest price. Housekeepers all, now is the time to lay in supplies. Please call. oc26 d5**

☞ The secret of beauty lies in the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm for the complexion.

Roughness, redness, blotches, sunburn, freckles, and tan disappear where it is applied, and a beautiful complexion of pure, satin-like texture is obtained. The plainest features are made to glow with healthful bloom and youthful beauty.

Remember, Hagan's Magnolia Balm is the thing that produces these effects, and any lady can secure it for 75 cents at any of our stores.

To preserve and dress the hair use Lyon's Kathairon. oc9 deodlm&w4

Rosadalis! Rosadalis! Rosadalis!

What is it? A perfume? A flavoring extract? An external application? Something for the breath? No, none of these. What then is Rosadalis? It is a valuable compound of alterative ingredients, prepared upon truly scientific principles, the chemical affinity of each ingredient being maintained in the process of manufacture, the whole making the most valuable Blood Purifier known to the world. The articles from which it is made are published with the directions, so that all may know precisely what they are taking. Procure a bottle, take it to your physician, and he will—if he be an honest man—tell you that if it contains what the proprietors claim it does it is a good blood medicine; then take it to an analytical chemist, let him test the preparation to see if the ingredients are there or not. This will prove to you the genuineness of Rosadalis. Take it then according to directions, and be cured of any chronic affection of the blood, liver or kidneys, with which you may have been suffering. oc19 sodif

☞ **Wintersmith's Great Remedies—the most popular medicines of the day, at Sandek & Jones, Druggists, corner Second and Green.** oc24 d6

LOCAL NOTICES.

S. T.—1860—X.

The unprecedented sale of Plantation Bitters is [illegible] owing to their being prepared with pure St. Croix rum, Calisaya Bark, &c. Our druggists complain that it is difficult [illegible] to keep a supply, and that some orders, owing to the great demand, are but tardily executed. Do not become discouraged. Be sure and get the genuine.

Magnolia Water—Superior to the best imported German cologne, and sold at half the price. oc28 eod&w1

The Confessions of an Invalid.

Published for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, etc., supplying the means of self-cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free of charge. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, N. Y. oc5 dlm

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY,

or

Santonin Lozenges.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians. For sale by all druggists. jy23 dt

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin.

I. B. TILMAN, M. D.

DIED.

RIGGS—On the 27th inst., MARIA L., wife of Andrew Riggs, in the 59th year of her age.

IN MEMORIAM.

This day we have followed to the grave one whom parents fondly loved, relatives honored, and friends endeared. It seems hardly possible that Eddie has been taken from among us, never to return. But God's will will be done, and hence we can only wish that one who was so dearly loved and honored will ever be remembered. To you, his parents, I know you deeply feel the loss of your son, but be consoled, as his soul will speed its way joyfully to the heavens above us. S. D.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN REMEDIES.

Use these only and save time, health and money. $1,000 REWARD for any case of disease in any stage which they fail to cure.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM, No. 1, cures Ulcers, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Mouth, Sore Eyes, Cutaneous Eruptions, Copper-colored Blotches, Soreness of the Scalp, Scrofula, &c.; is the greatest Renovator, Alterative, and Blood Purifier known; removes all mercury from the system, and leaves the blood pure and healthy.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM, No. 2, cures Mercurial Affections, Rheumatism in all its forms and gives immediate relief in all cases. Price of either No. 1 or 2 $5 per bottle, or two bottles for $9.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ANTIDOTE, a rapid and radical cure for all Urinary derangements. Price $3 per bottle.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ELIXIR D'AMOUR, a radical cure for Nervous or General Debility, in old or young, imparting Energy with wonderful effect. Price $5 per bottle, or two bottles for $9.

On receipt of price these remedies will be shipped to any place. Prompt attention paid to all correspondents. None genuine without the name of "DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN REMEDIES, D. B. RICHARDS, Sole Proprietor," blown in glass of bottles. Address DR. D. B. RICHARDS, No. [illegible] Varick st., New York. oc8 eodly

A Card.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. oc8 d&w3m

SECOND FALL STOCK

—OF—

HATS, CAPS, AND LADIES' FURS, AT WHOLESALE!

Just received, a large, fresh, and complete assortment of the above goods, which we will sell at a small advance on manufacturers' prices for cash or short time to prompt-paying dealers.

FEATHER, SMITH & CO., 267 Main st., bet. 7th and 8th.

oc8 d1&w1teod3

A Successful Cure of Cancer by Dr. Couden, of Louisville, Ky.

As I feel so very grateful to Dr. C. for his skillful treatment of my wife, it becomes my duty to make a statement to the public in justice to the Doctor as well as to the afflicted. About two years ago my wife discovered a cancerous growth on the cheek. After using several modes of treatment, and failing to receive any benefit, we consulted a number of physicians in our neighborhood, and none of them held out any encouragement as to a cure. All the time growing worse, I visited Cincinnati and had my wife examined by several of the best physicians there, among them a number Dr. Williams, who is regarded as a skillful occulist, and he advised her to return home, saying the growth was so deep and involved the eye that it would be impossible to remove it successfully. I was then advised to consult Dr. Couden, of Louisville, Ky., which I did immediately. The Doctor examined her and found the cancerous growth extending around the eye and filling up the socket entirely. The cancer had by this time increased in size until it had become an enormous growth, and, to be removed successfully, found it necessary to remove the entire eye, which was done on the 5th of April. The treatment was continued, and at the end of two months she was cured. I take great pleasure at this time in stating that she is entirely well and enjoying good health. I would earnestly advise all persons afflicted with cancer to consult Dr. Couden above all others, as I regard his superior to any physician in the United States in the treatment of malignant diseases.

B. F. BRANHAM.

Quincy, Lewis co., Ky., Oct. 5, 1869.

The undersigned are well acquainted with the worthy lady, Mrs. Branham, and know the above to be a true statement.

S. F. Kibbey, merchant, Quincy, Ky.
J. B. Garland, attorney at law, Vanceburg, Ky.
Thos. Hackworth, proprietor hotel, Quincy, Ky.
W. C. Halbert, attorney, Vanceburg, Ky.
S. F. Davidson, physician and surgeon, Quincy, Ky.
N. G. Moss, merchant, Quincy, Ky.
Jos. W. Jones, merchant, Quincy, Ky.
John G. Lowe, merchant, Quincy, Ky.
John T. Vincent, M. D.
Geo. W. Brown, Portsmouth, Ohio.
J. F. Wilhelm, Portsmouth, Ohio.
J. B. Hooker, Quincy, Ky.
Thos. Dugan, banker, Portsmouth, O.
J. M. Wall, Cash'r Farmers' National Bank, Portsmouth.
J. Watkins, Portsmouth, O.
Wm. Musser, merchant, Portsmouth, O.
J. J. Musser.
S. W. Cutting, Portsmouth, O.
R. W. Adams.
Rob't Ragby, Springville Hotel keeper.
James Moore, M. D. and Surgeon.

Send for a Cancer Journal (inclosing stamp), giving particulars of the mode of treatment, also containing an extensive list of persons who have been permanently cured—cases of ten to fifteen years standing. Address DR. W. C. COUDEN, 135 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky. oc8 d&w1

Spencer House, CINCINNATI.

PRICES REDUCED!

To meet the views of an economizing public in times of great stringency in financial matters, board will be reduced at the Spencer House, from and after this date, to $2 50 per day.

In making this reduction, the table and the hotel accommodation generally will be kept up to the former standard in every particular.

o27 d3 H. H. DROWN, Proprietor.

If you cannot find your choice stove, call and examine the complete assortment of

Cooking Stoves, Office Stoves, Parlor Stoves, Sitting-room Stoves, and Dining-room Stoves,

The best assortment of both ordinary and superior quality in the city, at

H. W. THIERMAN'S, No. 143 Main St., One Door Above Bullitt St. oc27 d3

WANTED.

"Continental Fire Insurance" Scrip.

The following prices will be paid at MORTON, GALT & CO.'S:

Issue of 1869, 50a55c.
Issue of 1868, 60a65c.
Issue of 1867, 70a75c.
Issue of 1866, 70a75c.
Issue of 1865, 71a75c.
Issue of 1864, 80a85c.
Issue of 1863, 85a90c.

The highest figures for large amounts. oc27 dtf

ASTROLOGY

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL!

YOUNG PAUL WARING

GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER,

Can be consulted at his office, No. 29 Green, between First and Second streets.

$5,000 to any one who can equal him in telling the past, present and future, in causing speedy marriages, in bringing the separated together, and in showing correct likenesses of absent friends, future husband or wife. He is the wonder of the age. He can tell your very thoughts the moment you enter his studio—can give better satisfaction and do more than any one in the profession. A trial solicited. Satisfaction given or

NO PAY!

☞ Consultation Fee reduced—Ladies 50c, Gents $1. oc27 dlm

PEASLEE, GAULBERT, & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in FRENCH AND AMERICAN

WINDOW-GLASS,

Paints, Oils and Varnishes, Naval Stores, Lamps, Chandeliers, Lamp Trimmings, &c.;

AGENTS for FRENCH-PLATE GLASS,

PROPRIETORS OF

Green River White Lead,

139 West Main street, LOUISVILLE, KY. oc23 dtf

MRS. F. T. ERWIN,

No. 279 Seventh st., between Magazine and Broadway, has several convenient, handsome, and well-furnished rooms for ladies and gentlemen or single gentlemen. She is also prepared to accommodate a few day boarders. oc28 d6

Maryland Bag Factory.

BAGS of all kinds—Gunny, Burlaps, Seamless, Cotton, and Hemp Grain Bags; Coffee Covers and Grocers' Bags; Cotton Bagging and Rope.

G. H. & F. W. [illegible], Southwest corner South and Pratt streets, Baltimore, Md. oc8 dlm

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business Chance.

WANTED, a man in each town and city [illegible] [illegible]. oc18 dlm

Notice to Creditors.

PERSONS having claims against the estate of [illegible] will present them [illegible] W. J. [illegible], Louisville, Ky. oc8 d&w6

Hay! Hay!!—Baled Corn!!

800 TONS No. 1 Hay on the line of the L. & N. R. R. and 1,500 bushels [illegible] Corn, for sale by GALLAHER & SON, Corner Ninth and Broadway. oc28 deod3

Baled Bagging.

1,000 rolls and bales, standard weight, to arrive and in store, for sale by W. L. RICHARDSON & SON, No. 203 Fourth st.

An Ordinance to Prevent the Introduction and Concealment of Contagious Diseases.

Any person who shall knowingly introduce or aid in introducing into the city any contagious disease, or, having any such disease, [illegible] shall, within twelve hours, so inform the Mayor or any officer of the Board of Health thereof, shall be fined [illegible].

Approved Nov. 11, 1868.

The provisions of the above ordinance will be strictly enforced.

By order of the Board of Health.

oc18 d10 JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

Louisville Chancery Court.

R. Rosenberg, with wife, vs. M. Rosenberg. No. 22,223.

All persons are hereby notified that we have made application to said Court, in suit No. 22,223, for a judgment empowering M. Rosenberg, wife of R. Rosenberg, to sell and trade as a feme sole.

R. ROSENBERG. M. ROSENBERG. oc28 d10

A WATCH FREE—GIVEN GRATIS to every live man who will act as agent in a new, light and honorable business, paying $30 a day. No gift enterprise. No humbug. No money wanted in advance. Address R. Monroe KENNEDY & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. oc8 dlm&w4

Alleghany Water.

FROM the celebrated Alleghany Springs, Virginia, the dyspeptic's best friend, for sale, by the bottle, or dozen, or case, by VINCENT DAVIS, druggist, corner Chestnut and Sixth streets, Louisville, Ky.

I am sole agent for the sale of this water, and will fill all orders. oc28 dlm

Time and Money Saved.

SHIPPERS from the East can save money and time by shipping their goods care of my Cincinnati house. Freight carefully handled and forwarded to Louisville and shipped to Cincinnati. Quite a saving. Try it, and see if "Old Reliable" can't make good his assertions. Charges no commission, only freight charges.

oc17 d10 J. C. BUCKLES, Old Reliable.

Notice to Stockholders.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI & LEXINGTON R. R. CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 13, 1869.

THE new certificates of stock in the above company, as reorganized under the act of the Legislature, are now ready for delivery. The stockholders of the Louisville and Frankfort R. R. Co. and of the Lexington and Frankfort R. R. Co., desiring a transfer of their certificates to the stock of the reorganized company, are requested to forward to this office by the day named all their old certificates to be exchanged, duly [illegible], and upon surrender of the same new certificates will be issued.

The books for the transfer of stock will remain closed until the 1st day of November next.

oc13 d10 W. R. REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

Copper Distilled Whisky.

350 BBLS. Beall, Stiles & Co. Whisky; 50 do Mayflower Whisky; 10 do White Frost Whisky. For sale by W. T. HEFFERNAN, 334 West Main street. oc18 dlm

Wanted,

AT B. W. JENKINS' stables, corner of Fifth and Green sts., 200 common horses and mares, also 150 work mules. The highest market prices paid. oc5 dtf

Notice.

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., July 22, 1869.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Be it known that, for the purpose of erecting the superstructure of the bridge over the Ohio river at Louisville, at the head of the Falls, a trestle work has been erected over the channel known as the "Indian chute," and vessels will not be able to go through that chute. Authority for constructing the bridge has been given to the Louisville Bridge Co. under the act of Congress of July 14, 1862. According to section 3 of said act, officers and owners of all vessels, boats, &c., navigating the Ohio river, are required to regulate the use of said vessels so as not to interfere with the construction of bridges erected and legalized under the provisions of this act.

sel d7f President Louisville Bridge Co.

Mules for Sale.

40 extra fat Mules for sale at Goshen, Oldham county, Ky. sel6 dtf R. WATERS.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by R. BUSTARD, 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d. jell

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by R. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, bet. Second and Third. mh8 dtf

Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses.

200 HHDS. Fair to Choice New Orleans Sugars.
200 hhds. Prime to Strictly Choice Demarara do
500 bbls. Crushed Sugar.
250 bbls. Granulated Sugars.
250 bbls. Powdered Sugar.
150 bbls. A Sugar.
150 bbls. B Sugar.
150 bbls. Extra C Sugar.
2,000 bags Common to Choice Rio Coffee.
200 mats Choice Old Java Coffee.
200 bbls. New Orleans Molasses.

In store and for sale at very low rates.

NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO., 34 Fourth street. ap16 dtf

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of Lindsley & Brearcliff is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, Hugh Brearcliff retiring. The business of Plumbing and Gas Fitting to be continued by W. E. Lindsley at the old stand, No. 180 Third st., bet. Green and Walnut.

W. E. LINDSLEY. HUGH BREARCLIFF. oc27 d3

CANDIDATES.

FOR DOOR-KEEPER, H. R.

We are authorized to announce R. A. THOMSON, of Franklin county, as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the next House of Representatives. au7 eod3m

Flowers, Shade Trees, SHRUBS, &c.

ROSS & LAUER have just received a fine lot of hyacinths, tulips, crocus, &c., which they will sell at reasonable rates. They also have for sale, of their own growth, a fine stock of shade trees, such as European and American lindens; silver, sugar and scarlet Maples; peach, pear and cherry trees, grape vines, beet varieties adapted to this climate; evergreens, shrubs, roses, and bedding plants. Catalogues sent free on application. Orders for wreaths, baskets for weddings, and bouquets promptly attended to.

Address ROSS & LAUER, Bardstown Road, upper side Cave Hill, Louisville, Ky. oc26 dlm

GALT HOUSE

Louisville, Ky.

JILSON P. JOHNSON, MANAGER. se8 dlm

LADIES' CLOAKS AND SUITS

Mrs. ELIZA SPEIGELBERG

HAS just received her stock of FALL GOODS, embracing Cloakings, Velvets, Plush, Satins, Trimmings, Guipure Lace, etc. She is ready to take orders for

Suits in the Latest Style.

Particular attention paid to Velvets. A large stock of black Satin and black Silks. The ladies are invited to call and examine goods and patterns.

MRS. ELIZA SPEIGELBERG, No. 100 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson. se25 eodlm

TAYLOR & BROTHER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 45 Walnut street, CINCINNATI, OHIO,

Manufacturers' agents for

ALBERTON MILLS.

KENTUCKY and Alberton Osnaburgs, Western Star and Baltimore Cotton Duck and Sagomie Twills for Awnings, Car and Steamboat Covers, Alberton Awning Stripes, in assorted patterns. Warranted Indigo blue.

DELAWARE MANUFACTURING CO.

Delaware Flax Bagging. ☞ Sales by the package only. Correspondence invited. au11 eodlm

NEW YORK AND ST. LOUIS.

ROSS, ROBERTS & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 81 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK. Pay special attention to the purchase of Coffee, Sugar, Sirups, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, etc.

BLACKMAN, ROBERTS, CHANDLER & CO., 366 NORTH COMMERCIAL STREET, 3½ LEVEE, ST. LOUIS, MO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Make the purchase of Bagging, Rope, Bacon, Flour, Corn, and other Western Products a specialty, giving close attention to freights, contracts, and condition of goods. oc13 dlm

Native Wines.

IVES' Seedling, Delaware and Venango Wines of superior quality, in large and small quantities, for sale by J. SACKSTEDER. oc13 deodlm 316 E. Green st., Louisville, Ky.

100,000 GRAPE VINES.

IVES' Seedling, Concord, and Venango Vines, one and two years old; also 200,000 Ives' Seedling Cuttings, for sale by J. SACKSTEDER, 316 East Green st. ☞ Send for price list. oc13 deodlm

Malt and Hops!

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of brewers and dealers to my stock of choice barley, rye, corn, and wheat malt, also hops, thermometers, saccharometers, hop-sacks, isinglass, pitch, malt shovels, bungs, &c., constantly on hand, and for sale at lowest market prices. Cash paid for barley.

JOHN ENGELS, Kentucky Malt House, Market street, between Sixth and Seventh. oc22 deodlm

Beargrass Pork-House,

J. M. DUNCAN. ROB'T FLOYD. D. H. ANDERSON.

DUNCAN, FLOYD & CO.,

Pork-Packers and Provision Merchants and Curers of the Celebrated Beargrass Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

Office cor. Main & Second, LOUISVILLE, KY. oc25 dlm

Farmers' & Drovers' Bank

No. 69 Third st., east side, bet. Main & Market,

I. B. O'BANNON, President. R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

Is now open and prepared to do a general Banking business. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. au13 d&wtf

JAMES T. HELM, M. D.

OFFICE, Northwest corner of Second and Jefferson streets. Residence, No. 397 Second street, between Gray and Broadway. au11 dtf

PUBLIC SALES.

Large Sale of Stock and Dry Leaf Tobacco.

AS Commissioner [illegible] [illegible]. oc28 d4 STEPHEN E. JONES, Auctioneer.

Sheriff's Sale.

Wm. Bennett and H. J. Lewis & Bro., plaintiffs, vs. [illegible], defendant—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. Executions Nos. [illegible].

I WILL expose to public sale, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county,

ON MONDAY, NOV. 1, 1869,

A frame house, No. 377 Walnut street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, also the leasehold interest in the lot of ground upon which said house is situated.

Levied upon as the property of Thos. E. Bullen, to satisfy executions Nos. [illegible] from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in favor of Wm. Bennett and H. J. Lewis & Bro., against Thos. E. Bullen.

Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. CHAS. W. FIELD, D. S., for J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Louisville, Oct. 16, 1869.

Sheriff's Sale.

Hackett & Dore and Gheens & Co., plaintiffs, vs. A. Finnegan, defendant—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. Executions Nos. 5,136 and 5,136.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court-house door, in Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky.,

ON MONDAY, NOV. 1, 1869,

A lot of ground on the north side of High street, between [illegible] streets, having a front of [illegible] feet and a depth of 124 feet.

Levied upon as the property of Andrew Finnegan, to satisfy executions Nos. 5,136 and 5,136, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in favor of Hackett & Dore and Gheens & Co., against Andrew Finnegan.

Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. FRED. ROHME, D. S. for J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Louisville, Oct. 16, 1869. oc17

Sale of Valuable Mill Property in Christian County, Ky.

AS Commissioner, I will sell, on MONDAY, the 1st day of November, 1869, at the court-house door, in Hopkinsville, one undivided half interest of A. Walker, dec'd, in the Hopkinsville steam flouring mills. Said mills and machinery are new and in good condition; have a never-failing supply of water, and have good capacity for business, are situated on the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville railroad, in the suburbs of Hopkinsville. The sale of this property affords a rare opportunity for profitable investment, it being located in the midst of one of the best grain-growing counties in the State, and comparatively without competition.

Terms—One-third cash; balance in equal payments of 6 and 12 months.

WM. E. TRICE, Special Commissioner.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Oct. 11, 1869. oc13 dts

U. S. Collector's Sale.

I WILL sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, county of Jefferson, State of Kentucky, on the 1st day of November, 1869, at 12 o'clock, the following-described property, to-wit: A lot [illegible] situated on [illegible] and Shelby streets, in Louisville, Ky.—lot fronting [illegible] on Shelby street [illegible] to a 10-foot alley, or so much thereof as will pay the revenue tax, together with the costs, assessed against Wm. G. Bosso.

Terms of sale cash. J. F. BUCKNER, Col. 5th Dis. Ky.

MERIWETHER & ISAACS, Auctioneers. oc28 dtd

DRY GOODS.

Jeans.

A FULL line of Todd & Richardson's, Brownell & Bustard's, Jeffersonville, New Albany, and other Western Jeans.

Also, Super Shaker and Eastern Jeans in great variety, received and for sale by

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 76 and 78 Sixth street. oc8

Combs.

GUM, Tuck, Twist, Round, Combination Side, Fine, Dressing, Pocket and Metal Back Combs; Buffalo Fine and Dressing Combs; Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 76 and 78 Sixth street. oc26

Embroideries, &c.

HAMBURG Edgings and Insertings; Jaconet do do; Cambric do do; Nainsook do do; Imitation Valenciennes Edgings and Insertings; Guipure Laces, &c. Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 76 and 78 Sixth street. oc26

Suspenders.

A COMPLETE STOCK Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 76 and 78 Sixth street. oc8

THOMSON'S PATENT "GLOVE-FITTING"

The Most Popular Corset ever introduced into the American Market.

"The strongest proof of the excellence and popularity of this Corset is found in the NUMEROUS attempts to palm off WORTHLESS IMITATIONS as the GENUINE IMPORTED 'GLOVE-FITTING.'" The manufacturers call special attention to our stamp, which is always to be found on the GENUINE goods, and of which we give facsimile below. N. B.—All infringers of Patent or of our Copyright in name, "Glove-fitting," will be prosecuted.

TRADE MARK. THOMSON'S PATENT IMPROVED GLOVE-FITTING

THOMSON, LANGDON & CO., 391 Broadway, N. Y.,

Sole Importers and Patentees for the United States. au20 eodlm

Trade Mark for the United States

BEST SIX-CORD.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. COATS, of Paisley, Scotland.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received new patterns of Black Guipure Lace; Lace Collarettes; Embroidered Chemisettes; Puffed Illusion Chemisettes; Lace Collars and Sleeves; Embroidered Linen Collars and Cuffs; Infants' Embroidered Merino Capes; Infants' Embroidered Dresses; Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs; Gents' Linen Hemstitched Hankerchiefs at 25c.

Also new style Bridal Veils at

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS' Cheap Lace Store, 103½ Fourth street. oc17

The Kentucky and Tennessee STABLES.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally that he has re-fitted the celebrated Kentucky Stables, on Campbell street, between Broad and Reynolds streets, Augusta, Ga., under the name and style of "The Kentucky and Tennessee Stables." Having the best-arranged stalls and lots for either horses or mules, with attentive assistants and hostlers, facilities of feeding and pasturing stock of all kinds and from any own plantation, which is within six miles of the city, I can offer inducements for the care or sale of stock defying competition.

I shall spare no pains for the comfort of my customers, and, when desired, will receive stock on consignment and sell at very low commission.

Carriages, buggies, and saddle horses for hire and on livery, etc.

Believing that I can guarantee the best satisfaction, I respectfully solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Respectfully, C. TOLER.

Augusta, Ga., Aug. 16, 1869. oc8 dlm

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.,

LOCATED on the most fashionable thoroughfare, near all places of business and amusement, post-office, Merchants' Exchange, banks, &c. The house has recently been thoroughly renovated at a great expense, refurnished, redecorated, and repainted, and offers superior accommodations [illegible]. ☞ Price reduced to $2 per day. oc8 deodlm [illegible], Proprietor.

U.S. HOTEL, Louisville, Ky.,

BURTON & STOCKTON .... PROPRIETORS.

This Hotel is being REFITTED AND FURNISHED. oc12 dtf

WM. GLENN & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

GROCERIES,

78 and 78 Vine street, Cincinnati.

Have a large and well-assorted stock of Staple and Fancy Goods. oc12 TuTh&Satlm

SPURRIER HOUSE,

Cor. Sixth & Main sts., Louisville, Ky.

$2.00 PER DAY.

E. R. SPURRIER & CO., Prop'rs. oc8 deodlm

CARD.

MADAME A. COLLIN, Cloak Manufactory, Ladies Under-garments, Dry Goods, Furs, Trimmings, Furs of all kinds, &c.

NO. 6 MARKET STREET, South side, bet. First and Brook. oc18 dlm

TENTH STREET PLANING MILL.

H. J. LEWIS & BRO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOORS, BLINDS, SASH, DOOR & WINDOW FRAMES, MOLDINGS, BRACKETS, MANTELS, Etc.

Tenth st., between Walnut and Chestnut, Louisville, Ky.

A COMPLETE supply of Building Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Posts, Dressed Lumber, Flooring, Shelving, Weatherboarding, &c., always on hand. ☞ Send for Bill of Prices. oc8 Tu Th&Satlm

G. W. McCREADY, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Corn, Oats, Hay, Potatoes, Onions, Fruits, and Produce Generally.

☞ CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

oc8 deodlm No. 20 Third street, between Main and the River.

A. C. McNEILL, Huntingdon, Tenn. M. H. WRIGHT, Louisville, Ky. H. V. SANDERS, Louisville, Ky.

McNEILL, WRIGHT & SANDERS, Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Flour, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Etc.,

51 Main street, between Second and Third,

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. **LOUISVILLE, KY.**

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

HARLOW J. PHELPS, New Orleans. J. B. McCULLOCH, Louisville. EDGAR ROTT, New Orleans.

PHELPS, McCULLOCH & CO., Commission Merchants,

37 Carondelet Street, NEW ORLEANS. oc23 deodlm*

ANDREW J. AIKEN. JOHN W. WATT.

AIKEN & WATT

(SUCCESSORS TO RUTHERFORD, BROWN & CO.)

Produce & General Commission MERCHANTS,

No. 60 Carondelet st., NEW ORLEANS.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

Refer, by permission, to Union Bank Louisiana, and Messrs. V. Von Rhein & Co., New Orleans, La.; Messrs. G. W. Thomas & Co., and Todd, Jr. & Son, and [illegible], Louisville, Ky. au11 deod&w6m

COBB, DOLHONDE & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants,

No. 37 Natchez Street,

New Orleans, La.

Advances made on consignments. Western Produce—Whisky Agency. Orders solicited for the purchase of Louisiana Sugar and Molasses in our market or on plantations. Refer to—Thomas J. Martin & Son and Hamilton & Bros., Louisville. oc19 dlm*

H. F. GIVEN, COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTOR AND General Commission Merchant,

No. 11 Union street, NEW ORLEANS. au6 dlm

R. H. ELIAS' GRAND DISTRIBUTION

—OF—

$98,000 Worth

—OF—

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry Silverware and Store Fixtures.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH,

Which includes the CONCERT to be given at Mozart Hall, on Saturday, November 13, 1869.

Money should be sent by draft, postoffice order, in registered letter, or by express.

Address all communications to

R. H. ELIAS, P. O. Box 1912, Cincinnati, Ohio. oc15 dtNo13-omNol

AVOID IMPURE AND UNWHOLESOME MUSTARDS, SPICES, COFFEE, AND YEAST POWDER, AS ALSO BAD INKS, BLUES, &c.

CHAS. J. BOUCHE TRADE MARK LOUISVILLE, KY.

By selecting only such as bear this encircled Trade-mark. Prepared only at the

FALLS CITY SPICE MILLS

144 & 146 Sixth st., corner of Grayson,

And for sale by the Trade generally. oc5 eodlm

Aikin & Drummond

(Successors to Pearson, Aikin & Co.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Sole manufacturers of the Great Western Sugar Mills and Beauvillian Evaporators, Dexter Cider Mills, &c. Steam Engines, Mill Work, and Castings of all descriptions. se8 eodlm

Louis Tripp's Piano and Music Srore!

REMOVED TO

Johnson's New Building, 118 Main St. my27 deodtf

PORTER, AKIN, & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO PORTER, FAIRFAX & CO.)

COTTON FACTORS AND Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN

Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties & Provisions

300 West Main, LOUISVILLE, KY. oc8 eodlm

To Shoe Dealers!

THE Louisville Shoe Factory, for the manufacture of ladies', misses', and children's boots and shoes, is in successful operation. Send for sample or price list. N. L. STEVENS, N. E. cor. Market and Third, second floor. sel deodlm

HARDIE & ROBINSON, Commission Merchants,

And General Agents for the sale of Wines, &c.,

No. 7 Central Block, Water Street, SELMA, ALA.

PROMPT sales and immediate remittances guaranteed. ☞ No charge made for storage.

References—Messrs. Todd & Richardson, Hughes, Gosice & Co., W. A. Richardson & Son, G. W. Thomas & Co.

A. CHRISTIAN,

Manufactory of Christian's Patent Spring Horses, Perambulators, Carriages, Cabs, Rocking-horses, Propellers, Sleighs, &c., Warerooms, 65 Maiden Lane. Corner William st.; Manufactory, 37, 39, and 41 [illegible] street, New York.

Samples can be seen at D. J. Murray's, No. 71 Fourth street, under the National Hotel, Louisville.

C. CAMPBELL, MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 33 THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET, is just receiving a new supply of Fall and Winter Goods. Scott's Report of Fashions for sale.

WM. J. FULTON,

DEALER IN

HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, Shafts, Bows, Poles, Buggy and Wagon Wheels, Buggy Bodies, &c.,

NO. 230 MAIN ST., Bet. Eighth and Ninth, LOUISVILLE, KY. ☞ Send for price list.

Bourbon County Copper Distilled Whiskies.

OUR OWN BRAND.

175 BBLS Glen Lea AAA, [illegible] years old; Glen Lea AA, [illegible]; Glen Lea A, [illegible]; Glen Lea B, [illegible].

Nelson, Marion, Anderson, and Hardin County Copper Distilled Whiskies.

[illegible] bbls H. Logan's AAA, 3 years old; [illegible] bbls H. Logan's AA, 2 years old; [illegible] bbls Nolin, 1 year old.

In store and for sale to the trade by W. H. WALKER & CO., 93 Main st., bet. First and Second. oc20

Champagne Wine.

100 CASES Krug & Co. (to arrive) for sale. W. H. WALKER & CO., 93 Main st., bet. First and Second. se17

PROPOSALS.

To Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received by the Committee of the General Council at the office of the undersigned until 12 M. on Saturday, 30th day of October, 1869, for the laying of drain pipes, paving and guttering of yard around the City Hospital, and also for the repairs necessary to render the same suitable. Instructions and specifications for said work may be seen at our office.

The Committee reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all bids.

BRADSHAW, VOGGES & CO., Architects, N. E. corner Bullitt and Main sts. oc24

REMOVAL.

Removal and Copartnership.

J. M. KRIM has removed his drug store to the southwest corner of First and Market streets, and has associated himself with Adolph Schmitt. They would gladly receive the patronage of the old customers and the patronage from the public in general in their line of business.

oc9 dlm SCHMITT & KRIM.

Removal.

DR. LUNSFORD P. YANDELL, Jr., has removed his office to the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, upstairs; entrance on Sixth street. Residence on Chestnut, 1 door above Sixth. se1 dtf

LAWYERS.

JOHN L. RICHARDS,

Attorney at Law

HANNIBAL, MISSOURI. oc19 deodlm&weowlm*

TH. J. BRAMLETTE. S. T. DURRETT.

BRAMLETTE & DURRETT, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Office at 98½ east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,

LOUISVILLE .... KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. se1 dtf

DENTISTRY.

WM. R. GODDARD, D. D. S. F. PEABODY, D. D. S.

GODDARD & PEABODY, DENTISTS,

Office Room No. 1 McDowell's block, corner Fourth and Green sts., Louisville, Ky. Nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth. oc8 dlm

McClelland's Rose-Pearl

Is a preparation from the fiber of cotton. It is pronounced by scientific men to be the best material for bases for artificial teeth ever known. Instructions imparted to dentists and practical cases made for the Dental Care. DR. J. A. McCLELLAND, 181 Third st., Louisville. oc15 dlm

J. F. CANINE, DENTIST,

And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. jal5 dtf

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $1 00 per line per month.

ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDRY & [illegible], [illegible] Market st., bet. [illegible] and Ninth sts., Louisville, Ky.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, manufactured by CONRAD, SAMS & O'NEIL, on Tenth street, between Grayson and Walnut sts.

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO., Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop, S. E. corner Main and Tenth streets.

COOPER, W., Portrait Painter at Hogan's, 150 Main street.

DOHN, SANKROUS & CO., Com. and [illegible] chants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, [illegible] Main.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. [illegible] north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth.

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS—[illegible] NUM & STANDIFORD, proprietors, No. [illegible] Fifth st.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 321 and 323 [illegible] st., bet. Main and River. STEIN & DOERR, Prop.

LAMB DAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, [illegible] Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of Rattan and Bull-bottom Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market.

MRS. FITZGERALD'S Millinery Warerooms, [illegible] Fourth st., bet. Chestnut & Walnut.

McELFATRICK, J. B., Architect, No. [illegible] Jefferson st., below Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

MOUNT W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in [illegible] dlery, &c., 70 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 156 West Main street.

FALLS CITY TERRA COTTA WORKS.

LOUISVILLE, KY. ..... (Established 18[illegible])

MANUFACTURES of Window Caps, Brackets and Moldings for Cornices, Capitals for Columns, Balustrades, Vases, Garden Statues, and everything pertaining to the exterior and interior decoration of buildings; also Statuary, Pipe of best quality for sewerage purposes, [illegible]. I am prepared to do work in my line cheap with dispatch. My ware is made from fine stone-ware clay, all work guaranteed.

I also manufacture Plaster Stucco Work, such as Centerpieces, Running Ornaments, &c., of the latest styles, and execute orders promptly.

Office Fifth st., between Green and Walnut. Factories, Fifteenth and Portland avenue and Fourteenth and Lexington sts. P. BANNON.

J. V. Escott & Son,

Manufacturers, Direct Importers & Dealers,

Offer at Wholesale and Retail

60,000 bolts French, English and American Paper Hangings.
2,500 boxes French and American Window Glass.
5,000 Looking Glass and Picture Frames.
50,000 feet Picture Frame Moldings.
260 Silver and Wooden Show Cases.
75 cases Looking Glass Plates.

A full line of PHOTOGRAPHIC AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS, COLORS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

Are prepared to make to order every description of Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Cornices, Show Cases, &c.

Agents for French Plate Glass. J. V. ESCOTT & SON, Louisville. au24 dtf

Walker's Exchange

Third Street, bet. Main and Market.

SADDLE ROCK, BACK AND EAST RIVER

SHELL OYSTERS,

Venison, Grouse, Q[illegible]

Jack Snipe, Blue Wing and [illegible] Ducks, Salmon, Sea Bass, [illegible] Crabs, Fresh Salt Water [illegible] all Other Delicacies served to order at any time during [illegible] night.

PETERS, WEBB [illegible]

PIANO[illegible]

☞ None but first-class instruments made by this firm.

Office and Warerooms, 148 [illegible] between Fourth and Fifth [illegible].

PIAN[illegible]

HINZEN & RO[illegible]

PIANO-FORTE MANUF[illegible]

Market st., north side, bet. Sixth [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, K[illegible]

HILL'S GOLD[illegible] MANUFACT[illegible]

No. 85 FOURTH STREET, bet[illegible]

VENCIE BRANDS CO[illegible]

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1869.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Lord Derby and Henry Clay.

The impression made by the Sage of Ashland upon the late English Premier during a visit he once made to this country was singularly lasting. It was observed by those who heard Lord Derby speak afterwards, that in many things the effect of his intercourse with Mr. Clay could be seen. He often expressed his preference and admiration of Mr. Clay as a statesman and orator to any of our great men. Like Clay he belonged to a class of patriots which has now become almost extinct. The very love of each for his country was a bond of sympathy between them.

II.

The McPherson Monument.

Mr. T. D. Jones, the talented sculptor, has succeeded in making a model of Gen. McPherson, and which is said to be an admirable likeness of that distinguished officer by those who have seen it. An officer of his staff, who bore his last order, testifies to the faithfulness of the resemblance. It may seem a strange thing to say, but McPherson was a great favorite and much admired by the Confederate soldiers whom he served against at Atlanta. This proposed monument to him recalls the many expressions of regret among them on the day he was killed, that so gallant a soul should have met his fate at their hands. The intelligence of his death was almost immediately made known in Hardee's corps, and that old soldier himself sighed heavily as he heard that McPherson had met his death in front of his lines. McPherson was a brave and generous foe, and his fate most untimely.

III.

France.

The condition and wrongs of the laboring classes in France are becoming unbearable. The notes of revolt, whispers of conspiracy, and open appeals for redress by revolution, are now heard every day. The precarious state of the Emperor's health, the bankruptcy of the Imperial Exchequer, the extravagances of the Empress in the East, the stringency of the money market, the difficulty of obtaining work, and the still greater trouble of earning bread, have all served to arouse the laboring classes to a very dangerous pitch of dissatisfaction. The flames of revolution are moreover fanned by the Orleanists, who predict the Emperor's speedy downfall, and din it into the ears of all France daily. We may look any day for the news of serious disturbances in spite of the Emperor's instructions to his Generals to sweep the streets of Paris with shot and shell.

IV.

The Imperialist.

The inglorious death of this organ of those who think themselves too good to live under a republican form of government, has provoked an article by some one in the Galaxy Magazine, in which an ingenious attempt is made to saddle the Democracy of New York and elsewhere with the reputation of having supplied the sinews of war to carry on the paper. The probability is that the paper was a mere speculation, which, it was thought, would turn out to be a sort of success like Brick Pomeroy's sheet, in the then unsettled state of political opinion. A few weeks' experience of the costliness of the attempt showed it the fallacy, and hence the collapse of the scheme. The Republican party is as in the habit of palming off its failures as the work of the Democracy, that it could not resist the temptation of foisting this Imperialist ring upon its opponents.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

SWINBURNE is back from France.

GREELEY is lecturing on "Self-made Men."

DR. LORD is preaching the millennium in Buffalo.

IDA LEWIS talks of establishing a rowing school for young ladies.

THE Auburn News intimates that the Onondaga giant is a sell, and that Newell has out-Barnumed Barnum.

JULIET'S coffin has been discovered by a Berlin antiquary, and a party has been given at which it was the "lion."

THE health of Gladstone and John Bright is a matter of serious apprehension among their friends.

BURNS' "Blue-eyed Lassie" has been translated into the Bavarian dialect, and the title is "'S blau-angeilt Diandl."

ROCHESTER editors and reporters are having a happy time just now in calling each other liars, cowards, sneaks, etc.

PARIS photographers not having portraits of Jean Kinck on hand, supplied the demand with *cartes-de-visite* of the Hungarian Deak.

THE New York Leader says the Rothschilds have been nipped in Russian speculations, and are now Wrothschilds.

THE Earl of Derby had a greater admiration for Henry Clay than for any other American statesman.

"GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, Bedlam," is registered at one of the Chicago hotels. Train is at last on the right track.

EIGHT clergymen of New York, including Beecher, preached about Father Hyacinthe last Sunday.

PERE HYACINTHE has been dispossessed of all his monastic charges, but he has a good thing over here.

POPE PIUS IX. is not disposed to give up his claim to rank as the successor of St. Peter.

OWEN HAND, Antoine Maurer and David Burke are to be executed in the State of New York early in December.

RAJPOOTANA, the Governor General of India, will not hold the projected Durbar. This is the last item from that quarter.

A BOSTON paper speaks of Richard Grant White as a cheerful raven. That's equivalent to calling him a White blackbird.

"APPEARANCES are very much against him; but he may be innocent," the New York Tribune says of Gen. Butterfield.

FISK and Gould's gold ring cannot be said to be a plain gold ring. That little matter about Grant is not yet altogether clear.

PUNCH thinks that Dr. Cumming's letter to the Pope might have been shorter, thus: "Sancte Pater, Venio." (Holy Father, I am Cumming!)

M. DE LESSEPS, after the inauguration of the Suez canal, is to be married to a beautiful young creole, twenty-two years of age. He is sixty-four.

DR. MARY WALKER has been lecturing on the necessity of a law compelling men to marry before they reach the age of forty. No doubt a bill covering the case will be promptly passed.

THE friends of temperance are not "fighting mit Sigel" in New York. Temperance circulars opposing his election to the office of Secretary of State are being widely spread in that quarter.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Bridgeport Farmer "took tea" with a Mormon elder at Salt Lake City, the other day, at which six wives "presided" and twenty-seven children sat around the table.

KA-BESH-CO-DA-WAY advertises for a wife in a Minnesota paper. He already has three, but says his "wigwam and heart, very big." Old K. is a live Indian, and ought to be encouraged.

MRS. DR. LOCKWOOD was refused admission to the Columbian Law College as a student on the ground that a female student would distract the attention of the male students from their studies.

THE Boston Advertiser is guilty of the following: "The Detroit Advertiser says that 'Sim, chief of the Washoe Indians, is dead.' If you ever heard of one Indian who was dirtier than another, it's Sim, it's him."

THE ex-Queen of Spain has serious thoughts of retiring from the gayeties of Parisian life. The gayeties are too much for the old lady, and she is going with a score of nuns to set up a conventual establishment near Genesee.

THE KIN ARR, a native of Hong Kong, and agent of Koopmanschap, has gone back to China, preparatory to introducing the celestial hordes into Louisiana. Mr. T. K. Arr should t'-care that in his contemplated invasion the country be not entirely overrun with the pig-tails.

A REPORT has reached Nashville that Wm. H. Young, who came out of the Confederate army at the end of the war a Brevet Major General, and who was formerly a student at Washington College, was recently killed at San Antonio, Texas, by being thrown from a horse.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., has a peculiar by-law of etiquette. When a lady is to make a morning call the driver stops before the door and knocks. If no response is made, he hurls a brick through the window. When the visited lady returns home she ascertains the number of calls by counting her bricks and broken panes of glass.

THE New York Star's letter from Nassau states that Gen. John S. Williams, of Kentucky, was in command of the four hundred men on board the Cuban steamer Lilian, which was captured at Nassau by the British man-of-war Leping, and which was afterwards released. Gen. Williams is still in Kentucky, and has not been sailing lately.

As one of the clergymen in Norwich, Conn., who has occasional fits of absent-mindedness, announced his text last Sunday afternoon, he suddenly discovered that he had brought his morning sermon in place of the one he intended to preach in the afternoon. He accordingly excused himself to his congregation, which waited good naturedly while he went home for the right one.

THE late Lord Derby was an implacable foe to liberal measures [illegible] the reform of British oppression in Ireland. A writer in the New York Tribune says of him: "Lord Derby was a scholar and writer of ability, as well as a statesman of versatility and energy, and presents in politics that [illegible] combination of accomplishments of which Disraeli is not the only other noted example."

IN England, if a man wants a certain situation, he does not ask, nor even get his influential friends to ask for it; but he writes to the Minister, who has the giving away of the berth, and gets B, the member of Parliament; C, the liberal Peer; D, the old college friend of the Minister; E, the neighbor in the county of the Minister; F, the friend of the Minister's wife; G, the wife of another friend of the Minister's wife's second cousin, and so on to the end of the alphabet, to write to the Minister.

EUGENIE is an imperial [illegible]. One of the toilettes she has taken on her Eastern trip is a beautiful silk of "Nile-water" color, a mixture of gray and green, one melting into the other with a silvery gloss, which, at the least movement of the body, gives to the dress the changing aspect of an undulating wave. The skirt is long, with a long train, without other ornament than a flounce of water-green gauze at the bottom; no puffs, simply a belt of gauze knotted with inconceivable grace. The opening of the body is square and framed by another flounce of gauze, that allows a white lace border to be seen. At the bottom of the wide sleeves the same flounce is found.

A LETTER from Rome announces the death of Hotchkiss, the American artist. The sad news reached Rome by telegraph from Messina, near where he died a week ago. The artist had gone to Sicily for the summer, partly for his health and partly for study. Tilton was with him. They were dining together. After dinner Hotchkiss did not feel well and went to lie down. A few minutes after Tilton heard a knocking in his friend's room. He went in and found the poor man bleeding from his mouth; in twenty minutes he was dead. Hotchkiss was a charming landscape painter. There was in his pictures that peculiar tenderness of touch and soft feeling which belong to consumptive genius. He executed with happy expression a bit of an old church and fountain, with a vine over it, or a cloister with some cypresses or bays, through the leaves and branches of which there came sifting in this delicious Italian sunlight, like powdered gold and amber.

A LETTER from Louisville to the Macon (Ga.) Messenger says: "General S. B. Buckner, too, is here. His property in Kentucky has been restored to him, and he intends to make Louisville his residence. He has not recovered his Chicago estates, which are of immense value; but it is the opinion of leading lawyers that he will recover them whenever the case can be brought before the courts. When he came South he conveyed the property, which really belonged to his wife, to her brother to hold for her. The brother subsequently married, entered the Union army, and was killed at Gettysburg. His widow had a son a few months after his death, and it was claimed that the child was the heir of all his property. Shortly after, the child died, and the mother became his heir, and not long after that the mother died, and her father now claims to be heir of all his daughter's property, and consequently of all General Buckner's property, derived as I have detailed. Had the brother lived there would not have been any trouble, because he would not have hesitated a moment to reconvey the property."

FROM THE PLAINS.

The Fifth and Second Cavalry Doing the Indians—Capture of an Indian Village—A Beautiful Country, etc., etc.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CAMP ON REPUBLICAN RIVER,
NEAR MOUTH OF PORCUPINE CREEK,
NEBRASKA, Oct. 12, 1869.

I write from the Indian country, and hope that, being so happily situated away from civilization, an account of our daily experience may not be uninteresting to your readers.

REPUBLICAN RIVER.

This stream is a fork of the Kansas river, and its general course is southeast near the line of Kansas and Nebraska for a hundred miles or more. It rises some two hundred miles west of this point, and runs in a direction nearly parallel with the two Pacific railroads and about equi-distant from them for a considerable distance. It waters a large district of country, which is the favorite hunting-ground of the Sioux during the winter, and is frequented by the Cheyennes and "Dog Soldiers" in all seasons.

It was upon this stream, west of us, that Colonel Forsythe, with his fifty scouts, made his gallant fight in 1868, and that the 5th Cavalry, under General Carr, has had several encounters with the Indians.

The command consists of five companies of the 5th U. S. Cavalry, three companies of the 2d U. S. Cavalry, and one hundred Pawnee Indians, all under the command of Brevt. Brigadier General Thomas Duncan, Lieut. Col. 5th Cavalry.

DEPARTURE OF THE EXPEDITION.

At 9 o'clk A. M., September 15, the expedition left Fort McPherson, Nebraska. It was a beautiful, bright day, and, as our faces were turned southward, visions of buffalo, elk, and antelope flitted before us, and the forty or fifty miles between us and the game country seemed a great way in our eagerness to enjoy the savory "saddle roasts" and steaks of venison, and choice bits of other game.

Making an uninteresting march across the divide between the Platte river and Medicine creek, a distance of twenty miles, our first camp was made on the north fork of Medicine, at about two o'clock P. M. The command laid over at this camp on the 16th, and nearly everybody caught a mess of small fish, which were excellent. On the 17th, at 7 o'clock A. M., the march was resumed, and the camp was made on the main Medicine creek that P. M.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY.

This is a splendid stream for this country, having plenty of running water and more timber than usual. Game of every description abounds. Deer, elk and turkeys fall an easy prey to the hunter, and beavers in great numbers build their dams in the water. The valley of the stream will produce any grain, and the settler having his "ranche" on the creek could pasture his cattle on the high prairie and grow rich off their increase. The Indians will soon be cleaned out of this section, and then thousands of our poor, starving population in the East can find here a field of profitable labor, with no danger from the marauders. I look at this country, well watered and having a splendid growth of grass, so well adapted to raising cattle, and wonder why the Government is so slow in opening it to the emigrant. If the Indians were expelled, and the people could have assurance that they would have some chance of living to enjoy the proceeds of their labor, the country would be settled and "the plains" would soon furnish more cattle to the market than all the rest of our extensive country beside.

There is a feeling of insecurity among the frontier men, and there will be as long as the Indians are at large and have horses upon which to make their forays. But as soon as the Government, adopting vigorous measures, forces them upon their reservations, takes away their horses, and treats them otherwise as though they did not merit confidence, this wilderness will bloom, and the United States revenue will be increased by at least the amount expended in bringing the Indians to subjection.

THE DISPOSITION OF TROOPS.

The present disposition of troops is for the protection of the frontier, but with little hope that they will be able to control the savages, who roam about a constant terror to the border. Civilization is not apt to be extended until the troops are on duty guarding the Indian, and not protecting the frontier.

IN CAMP.

Marching down Medicine creek, the command reached and encamped on the Republican river at 2 o'clock P. M. September 19th. The hunters saw rare sport at this camp, marching down the stream next day, and at the camp on the evening of the 20th. Scores of buffalo, a number of elk and other game in proportion were killed. The whole command feasted during this time, and great was the praise awarded the delicious meat of the elk. Some of the elk killed were almost as large as a cow, and had tremendous antlers. The soldiers could be seen staggering toward the train on the march, bearing the elk horns, designing to preserve them as trophies of the chase.

UP SHORT-NOSE CREEK.

On the 22d the expedition crossed to the south side of the river and traveled southwest up Short-nose creek, one of its tributaries. Game was still abundant, and especially buffalo, which were seen by thousands grazing on the prairie. Old Indian camps were seen on this stream in several places. Continuing up the creek, nothing of interest occurred until the 26th inst.

INDIANS.

Just as the command approached the stream to encamp, on the afternoon of that day, the advance saw five or six Indians. All was excitement immediately, and a detachment of troops and the Pawnees were soon in hot pursuit. The five Indians grew to twenty-five, then to fifty, and soon one hundred warriors, painted and feathered, were seen bounding off ahead of the pursuers. It was a spirited and exciting chase for several miles, but the fresh horses of the Indians then left the tired ones of the troops behind, and the pursuit was abandoned. After giving up the chase the men went down to the creek and discovered the abandoned village of the Indians, left almost intact. Only such articles as could be thrown on the ponies in their haste had been carried off. All their lodge poles, nine thousand pounds of dried buffalo meat, a great many half-tanned robes, and minor articles too numerous to mention fell into our hands. The troops killed one Indian during the chase and met with no loss.

The Indians were pursued four days after the fight, but were not overtaken. They did not stop to camp for ninety miles, and are at this writing known to have crossed the Northern Pacific railroad before they slackened their speed to any considerable extent. They seem very much afraid of the troops since General Carr's fight last July, and are careful to avoid an encounter. The village consisted of some fifty lodges of Ogallala Sioux, belonging to the band of Whistler.

This letter leaves the expedition awaiting supplies from Fort McPherson. As soon as they arrive it will move west up the river and its tributaries for about four days, and then south, so as to scout the country thoroughly. The command is in splendid health, and if the beautiful weather we have been blessed with so far lasts, they will enjoy a month or two out here much more than they would if they were in a fort.

This life is full of pleasure and excitement and needs to be experienced to be fully understood.

HORACE.

THE YERGER DECISION.

Comments of the Radical Press on the Empire of the Moment.

CHASE'S CONSISTENCY.

[From the Cincinnati Chronicle, Radical.]

No one is disappointed, we presume, at the decision of the Supreme Court in the Yerger case. The question decided was a very narrow one, whatever consequences it may involve. [illegible] The Court simply affirmed the sound view of its own jurisdiction. [illegible] ... motion for a writ of habeas corpus requiring the military commander of Mississippi to show by what authority he detains Yerger in custody. We may well expect the issue of the writ, upon a return from Gen. Ames or the officer having immediate custody of the criminal, and then a determination of the court as to the sufficiency of the answer so made. The way is thus opened for a full review of the constitutional questions involved in the reconstruction laws—in strict accordance with which, it is not denied, the military authorities have, in this case, proceeded.

The opinion pronounced by the Chief Justice is elaborate, and commands special applause in many quarters where a faithful support of the Government during its late trials, or any favor towards reconstruction on a basis that shall secure the results gained by the victorious party in the war, have never been found. The zeal with which these plaudits are uttered is further noticeable from the fact that the decision tends, so far as it has any practical effect, to throw doubt on the ultimate punishment of one of the most cold-blooded and dastardly assassins whose names have ever disgraced humanity. We have no right—as the facts of this murder are beyond dispute—to expect any extraordinary alacrity of the court in coming to the rescue of such a criminal, or any unusual exultation of private citizens over his prospective release from the merited penalty of his crime. It is this latter feature of the occasion that seems chiefly noteworthy, rather than anything contained in the decision itself.

It is, of course, very plain that, if the people of Mississippi are still in that transition state which is assumed by the reconstruction legislation, and hence are under military tutelage, and subject to military authority, there is no connecting link by which the Supreme Court can be brought into any supervising relation with the court-martial, in so far as they are charged with the administration of justice. At first view, therefore, it would appear that the military tribunals are illegal altogether, and the reconstruction acts null and void—for the military tribunals must stand or fall with the theory of reconstruction on which they depend—or else the civil courts can in no manner interfere with their action. We may presume it was on this ground that Judge Miller, whose opinion is not yet published, dissented from the views of a majority of the court as presented by Judge Chase, and denied any right of interference, where the military power still supersedes the civil administration which was overthrown by the war.

It was substantially this view, of course, which led the President to direct the commanding officer in Mississippi to refuse to bring Yerger before the Circuit Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Will he deem the mandate of the Supreme Court any more compulsory? Will he recognize the judiciary department as superior to the Executive, and permit the validity of the reconstruction acts to be practically denied at its dictation? These are questions which will now engage public attention.

The movement of Yerger's friends thus involves something more than a mere effort to save his neck from the halter. It is proposed to test the value of the reconstruction acts themselves. It would have delighted the souls of the reactionists to have the moral effect of the election of Pendleton and Packer to strengthen their undertaking. Then they would not have despaired of undoing reconstruction from the beginning—even going back of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. For that comes in the train of logical consequences, following the annulment of the reconstruction legislation.

People will presume to speak of this action of the Chief Justice as having something to do with that "Chase movement" which he had failed to discover some time ago. We are loth to attribute any unworthy motive to so high a functionary, and especially in a matter so momentous to the nation. Besides, does not the action in this case, so far as it has any political effect, tend to ally him less with the Progressives who have heretofore coquetted with his name, than with the Reactionists who were so badly beaten in the late elections? Such is the present appearance. The Bourbon organs are delighted, and now profusely praise one for whom, not long ago, they had only words of denunciation.

We look with some anxiety for the next steps in the progress of this case. What will be the course of the Executive, and what the further conclusions of the Court, are matters of grave moment. Broader issues are involved than the prolongation of a murderer's life. His being remanded for trial by a jury expected to acquit, or his being so freed from close military custody that his escape can be effected, are the prime objects for which the writ of *habeas corpus* is sought. But there are far-reaching consequences involved in the determinations of the Court and in the action of the Executive in this case, beside which the mortal destiny of an assassin, or the judicial avenging of this monstrous crime, are matters comparatively insignificant.

A BILIOUS VIEW.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Radical.]

The opinion delivered by Judge Chase in the Yerger case, which we published yesterday, is that the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction in case of application for the issue of the writ of habeas corpus. The next movement is the issue of the writ to inquire into the legality of the process under which Yerger is held. Then will come the answer of the military commander, that he is held by the military under the rights of war and the reconstruction acts of Congress. Upon this the question of the legality of military authority at this time, and the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts, will be raised and pronounced upon.

Yerger killed a national officer in the discharge of his duty. For this he seems to have the Democratic sympathies, and in all the history of our Government the Democracy would have legal decisions go according to their sympathies. In the cases of Jefferson and Jackson, the party sympathies were against the safeguards of the law. Consequently Jefferson and his party assailed the Supreme Court for issuing the writ of *habeas corpus* in the very case of Bollman and Swartwout, which Judge Chase cites as a precedent in this case.

These persons were charged by Gen. Wilkinson with complicity in the Burr Mexican expedition, and after that had dissolved, in a time of peace, were seized by the military in the vicinity of the civil courts, and taken by sea to Washington, where Jefferson held them secretly in custody of his marine guard, while he instituted the passage in secret of a bill to suspend the writ of habeas corpus throughout the land, in order that he might execute them by the military power. And such a bill passed the Senate at one secret session; but it was delayed in the House by the opposition of John Randolph, and in the meantime the illegal holding of these men got noised about, and the Supreme Court was applied to for a writ of habeas corpus, upon which they were discharged. But Jefferson and his party bitterly assailed the court for thus simply administering the law.

Even after his retirement he wrote a letter commenting bitterly on those who set up their constitutional scruples when, as he said, it was necessary to suspend the Constitution in order to save it. And likewise he denounced the United States District Court for not ruling so as to convict Burr. That he could not make the Court swerve from the law to serve his partisan purposes was the reason he pursued it through his life with the utmost vindictiveness.

And so in the case of Jackson, when, long after danger had passed, and when news of the peace had become current, he seized citizens and ordered them on trial for mutiny because they wrote and spoke that there was no necessity for continuing martial law; and seized a judge the same way for issuing a writ of habeas corpus for these men; the Democratic party always sustained him, and held that what he done was a legal exercise of military power. And so he overruled the court martial and shot the Tennessee militia men, who were innocent of any intentional offense, and who had voluntarily returned to the service.

The Democratic party never allowed Constitution or law to stand in the way of its desires; but it makes the law an absolute fetter when its friends commit a crime. The history of the lawlessness of that party forbids the idea that it cares anything for the sanctity of legal principles in this case. Yerger is a murderer of a national officer; therefore they would either strain legal rules to a point of absurdity, or break them down altogether, according as either would save him from penalty.

A CALMER LOOK AT IT.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, mild Radical.]

The opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by the Chief Justice, in which the appellate jurisdiction of the court in the case of Yerger is affirmed, will be followed by the issue of a writ of habeas corpus upon which return will be made by General Ames, who has Yerger in custody. It will be for the court then to decide upon the sufficiency of the return. The proceedings in the case have been had in conformity with the laws of Congress, providing for the reconstruction of civil government in the States lately in rebellion, and the court will necessarily have to pass upon their constitutionality. The case therefore broadens in its significance, and becomes one of national interest. If the court should decide the answer of Gen. Ames is insufficient, release the prisoner from his custody, and remand him for trial before the civil tribunal, within whose jurisdiction the crime with which he is charged was committed, the decision will be accepted as against the constitutionality of the acts of Congress under which proceedings have been had.

It was supposed when the McArdle case was brought to the cognizance of the Supreme Court that the constitutional question would be settled, and from the tenor of the Chief Justice's remarks we infer that the court was prepared to pass upon it, or would have done so but for the act of March 27, 1868, the effect of which, he says, was "to oust the court of its jurisdiction of the particular case then before it on appeal." The construction put upon the act itself by the Chief Justice, limiting its force to so much of the act of 1867 as authorized appeals or the exercise of appellate jurisdiction by the Supreme Court, but not repealing previous statutes which authorize appellate jurisdiction, will, doubtless, be productive of much discussion. The Chief Justice takes advantage of the omission of Congress to add a general repealing clause to the act of 1868, and makes the inferential deduction that it was the purpose of Congress only to take from the court the enlarged appellate powers conferred upon it by the law of the previous year. The inference is reasonably deduced, but it is doubtful whether the omission was not an oversight in the hasty legislation—(and this law, we distinctly remember, was drawn and enacted in haste, under the impression that the court would announce a decision on the McArdle case adverse to the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws; a decision it was apprehended that would be followed by disastrous political consequences)—rather than a tacit expression of the intention of Congress to confine the repealing force of the act within the narrow limits the Chief Justice has assigned it.

CHICAGO [illegible].

[From the Chicago [illegible], Radical.]

The Supreme Court decision in the Yerger case adjudicates and determines a question of prime importance. It involves the authority of military tribunals to try persons charged with criminal offenses committed within States not yet readmitted into the Union. The case on which this decision is based is fresh in the mind of the public, but a summary of the facts may be desirable. Yerger, an ex-officer of the United States army, killed Crane, being Mayor of Jackson. Crane had, in the execution of his official duty, caused an attachment to issue against a piano in Yerger's possession, to liquidate certain overdue city taxes. This occurred while the State was in attendance at a delegate in the Democratic Convention. On Yerger's return he found the levy as a personal and intentional insult, and determined to call Crane to account, according to the so-called code of honor. This course was bluntly ignored by the Mayor, who, soon after the reception of Yerger's note, appeared on the streets in the discharge of an official duty. There he was met by Yerger, who brutally murdered him in open day, in sight of many witnesses, without demanding one word of explanation. He was arrested, arraigned before a military commission, and believed to have been found guilty from the fact that the accused has been held in confinement ever since the adjournment of the tribunal. While the military court was in session, an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* was made before the United States Judge whose district included Mississippi, but it was refused on the plea of want of jurisdiction. A further application was made to Chief Justice Chase, as an individual member of the supreme judicature of the Union, who took the plea under consideration, but deferred action until the cause could be heard before a full court. The present decision has been the result. It settles once for all the question of military trials in the lately insurgent States, so far as concerns citizens. As a consequence, all the proceedings of the military commission in Yerger's case go for naught. He will necessarily be turned over into the hands of the local civil authorities where his crime was committed, and will be brought to trial, on civil process, before the State courts. Still more, the adjudication will henceforth prevent military arraignment of criminals in Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas, no matter how remiss the civil functionaries may prove. It is, perhaps, fortunate that the test has been made in the case of Yerger, for his offense is so clearly premeditated homicide, and so plainly deserving capital punishment, that we shall see in his forthcoming trial before a Mississippi tribunal exactly how far we may trust the instinct of justice in that State when confronted by a crime committed by a full-blooded Southerner upon the person of a full-blooded Yankee. The case will be followed with no ordinary interest, and the verdict will determine what security Northern life, limb and property have in Mississippi, when attacked and destroyed by ex-rebel hate. A verdict of acquittal must necessarily be a staggering blow to immigration and the introduction of Northern capital.

LORD DERBY.

A Graphic Sketch of the Late English Premier—His Admiration of Mr. Clay.

[From the N. Y. World.]

One after one the lords of time in England are passing away and giving place to others of a fresher life and more advanced opinion. It is now but a few years since England lamented the loss of Palmerston. To-day she will pause from one end to the other of her kingdom, in castle and in cottage, to pay the tribute of her sorrow for another great son—for at such moments the spirit of party is hushed—one not less honored or loved, or less entitled to lie where England lays her worthiest to sleep, at Westminster. All classes looked up to Lord Derby with pride. The aristocracy trooped with a stubborn confidence around the plume of one, who, by lineage, intellect, fine nature, and magnificence of manner, and indeed all the qualities which should belong to knighthood, was so bright an ornament of their order. The English people, too, even though he sometimes exhibited for certain classes of them the contempt of a Coriolanus, felt that with all his frank haughtiness he was more their friend than many of the more modern Menenius Agrippas, who, with a profound complacency breathing through a face of polished lead, cleft with an august smile, claimed for their own purposes to patronize and own them. In England the Whigs had always governed on popular principles through aristocratic men, the Tories on aristocratic principles through men of the people. There a nobleman is as much born to his principles as he is to his estates, and though the shield of the Stanleys glittered in the front so far back as Agincourt and Cressy, and they far antedate the great Whig families who after the revolution claimed almost by divine right the government of England, yet they espoused that party, and through their long and dreary residence in the cold, during the period of the Pitt and Liverpool administrations, remained true to their frozen fortunes. Lord Derby therefore inherited Whiggery. He exhibited, however, in his youth but little blossom of that rich distinction he afterward attained. At Oxford he is represented by his contemporaries to have been shy, distant and cold. He associated with but few of his fellows, took no academic honors save one or two paltry ones for Latin poems, and did not even share in those noble pastimes of the turf and field in which the young men of England gather sinew for the after struggles of life. He had, however, quickness of intelligence to feel that his education did not close with the curriculum, and, with an unusual prescience of his future, instead of following the accustomed star of travel to the East, turned to the West, and paid a long visit to this country, in company with Mr. Denison, the present Speaker of the House of Commons, and Mr. Labouchere, subsequently Lord Taunton, who has but recently preceded him in death. In his conversation, which was fully equal in brilliancy to his oratory, and full of playfulness, gaiety, and light, he was fond of reverting to his travel here, and spoke with a delighted remembrance of the charm of social life in New York, at that time of a far more refined and fascinating character than under its present mushroom growth. Of our orators, as those who have afterward heard him himself hold the Commons and Lords under a spell of enchantment will readily believe, he most admired Clay, and gave vivid descriptions of the passages which produced on him the most powerful effect. On his return to England he at once entered the House of Commons, and, after a few years of wise abstinence from speech, expended in study of its pulse, e delivered a maiden address which exhibited in its freshness all those qualities which characterized in after life his style, and which obtained for him at once a foremost place even among the great orators who then created so emblazoned a page in the history of England. The golden apple of success in the House of Commons on a first effort, similarly obtained only by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Cairns in our time, he reached at a bound, instead of, like even Bright and Disraeli, by slow and steady climbing. The Whigs, ever governing through an aristocracy, welcomed with joy the germ of a future leader in a scion of the House of Derby, and the first eldest son in the ranks of the peerage who had ever shown brilliant parts, and from that hour he was regarded as the hope of a party with whom it was his fate, in after years, so fiercely to struggle and so often to overthrow. The details of his subsequent political life are given elsewhere.

We do not believe Lord Derby is, or will hereafter be, regarded as a great statesman. His claim to such title chiefly rests on his having, as a member of the Whig Cabinet, adopted and ably carried through the system of national education in Ireland, which has hitherto been esteemed a statesmanlike measure, but which time has shown to be unsuited to the genius of a Roman Catholic race, and which does not carry the only true test—success. The whole of the period of his political life in which, as recognized head of a great party, he had the power of affecting legislation, he devoted himself with a brilliant energy to the old, dreary Toryism of resistance to all measures which had for their object to enlarge the liberties or unchain the industry of the people, and which afterwards he had to admit were calculated, in improving, to render more secure the institutions of his country. The sole exception was the last Reform bill in England, and in this instance, after refusing a more moderate measure, he rushed desperately and recklessly to what he, in one of his moments of rash frankness, felicitously designated, "a leap in the dark." The success here, too, if such it can be styled, was due mainly to the brilliant legerdemain of his lieutenant in the lower house, Disraeli; nor were there wanting some who believed that his son, seeing the Troy of Toryism gone, bore, like another pious Æneas, on his shoulders the aged Anchises into a new policy. With this exception he has been through his political life the chivalrous defender of dead principles and damned parties, and might almost be pictured in history as a brilliant Mrs. Partington, attempting with a splendid oratorical mop to drive back the onrushing ocean of progress. He overthrew many governments; he never maintained one. In fact, he regarded politics, as he did almost everything, as a pastime, and legislation as a spree, and viewed the world through a racing glass. Although Mr. Disraeli, with that exquisite delicacy of flattery which enabled him to assure the Queen, on his first interview after assumption of the premiership, that after the Bible he had derived most advantage from the writings and speeches of the late Prince Albert, assured the House of Commons that Lord Derby was remarkable for his ability as an administrator, the House silently smiled. Lord Derby made no secret of his hatred of the drudgery of work, and his appointment to any department was the signal of rejoicing among all the clerks.

It is as an orator he will take his place in history and his fame survive. No one in our times equaled him in luminous splendor of diction, in close and crushing vigor of argument, in fire and brilliancy of invective, or in the grace of manner, the pride of air, and, except O'Connell, in the music of voice with which they were directed. When the word ran that "Stanley was up" crowds of young and old rushed from smoking or tea rooms to listen with delighted smile.

As he warmed up, the House grew alive with delight. The English House of Commons is conscientious, and will always cheer and counter cheer a Minister, but taken outside of that it is an average assembly of boys of the town, and has a keen relish for a fight and hard hitting.

This Lord Derby always gave them. The Derbys were from time immemorial a combative race, the late lord's grandfather, even, having died seeing a pair of game cocks spur themselves to death on his coverlet. Indeed, those dauntless birds in which the Derbys always delighted were no unworthy symbols, with their fierce glance and eagerness for fight, of their lord. In his best days, when he was specially pitted against O'Connell, it was refreshing to witness the eager vigilance with which he watched an opportunity for a conflict, and the fierce delight with which he entered into it when it came. At such moments his handsome face was lit up with a daring smile, and his lithe form breathed fight in every fiber. And when at times the great Irish gladiator put out his huge strength and flung him with ease to the earth, he sprang up again on the instant and was ready for what he called "a round with the heavy weight." He always in invective, however, used a rapier. His satire was keen as a Damascus blade, and he was without the more dull and dignified atmosphere of the House of Lords he could not restrain his [illegible] ... He loved party strife for the love of the strife itself. [illegible] ... in the overthrow of his power, he sat looking as if he would like at any moment to leap into the ring. At the close he remained outside until he heard the result, and then walked home to his house in St. James' square, whistling with the most unconcerned air. Until within the last few years neither great nor political labor could touch the freshness of his feeling, which was like a chord in the sweet music of his silver style. But just before finally quitting office the freshness faded and the tongue had lost its charm. In his last speech on the Irish Church bill he could not be heard at a few yards' distance. The mind was firm. The diamond within was bright and brilliant, but the casket which contained it was broken and decayed. Though not a rider to hounds or given to any manly exercise, he loved the English pastime of the turf as he loved the political arena—for the excitement of conflict which it brought. For many years he kept a large stud, under John Scott, the trainer, and at one Derby a colt of his was first favorite at the start, but like all gentlemen sportsmen, he was seldom a winner, and ran losing horses on the turf, as in politics. This passion contributed much to his popularity with the masses of the English people, who love to see the old families share their sports. The classics were, however, his favorite recreatory delight, of which he has left an abiding memorial in his splendid translation of the "Iliad."

His death cannot much affect the condition of political parties in England. In spite of all the dull and decorous small-heads of his party, he selected as leader Disraeli, the only life that for several years lit up their camp in the House of Commons, and in moments of danger and difficulty he has always thrown over him the breadth of his protecting shield. But for the last two or three years he has been used by Disraeli simply as a species of figure-head for the county gentlemen, to whom the cry of "Stanley" was a talisman. But the present Lord Derby inherits his father's favoritism for Disraeli and his father's dislike for Lord Salisbury, Disraeli's most bitter foe, and will enable Disraeli to have an efficient leader in the Upper House in place of Lord Cairns, who, while an admirable Chancellor and most dexterous debater, lacks that largeness of view and antiquity of lineage necessary to give weight and dignity to a leader in the Upper House.

Lord Derby will ever be remembered with love by all the people of England. For they feel that, if he had faults, he, on the whole, most well and gallantly wore a noble name, and of the many of his house associated with her history none would be more ready to do battle for her glory or more jealous of her fame. He was a strong Lancashire man, was proud of Lancashire, and shed tears at seeing at the last elections its devotion to his house. Lancashire, too, is proud of him, and his statue, graven for her in his honor by a cunning hand, will stand upon the spot on which, like the Hebrew woman, he would most love to dwell, "among his own people."

"LORD HUBERT LE ROY AINSLEY."

A Party by the Name of Radford Takes in a Fashionable New York Belle—A Confidence Nobleman and His Victims.

[From the New York Sun, Oct. 25.]

The short and mysterious career of the individual calling himself Lord Hubert Le Roy S. Ainsley has considerably agitated our upper town fashionables, and since his sudden and unexpected departure many inquiries have been made regarding his position, pedigree, title and means. These inquiries, it is evident, should have been made when his "lordship" first appeared in metropolitan society, and before he was received so eagerly and entertained so sumptuously as he was by many of our best families. His advent and exodus have, however, taught them a lesson from which they ought to profit, and have once more proved the shallowness of what is called "our best society."

HIS DEBUT AT NEWPORT.

We first made the acquaintance of "Lord" Ainsley in July last at Newport, where he was at that time quite prominent, but, strange to say, was registered on the hotel books as simply "Mr. H. Le Roy, London, England." He dressed exceedingly "nobby," drove a splendid turnout, paid his hotel bills honestly, danced, flirted and enjoyed himself generally among the fair sex, and was regarded by match-making mammas to be the most eligible man it had ever been their good fortune to meet.

HE CAPTURES A NEW YORK BELLE.

While at Newport he chanced to fall in with the beautiful Miss Martin, of Staten Island, with whom he at once fell desperately in love. Strange to say, his love appeared to be returned, but the mother of the young lady evidently looked with distrust upon the modern Romeo, and did all in her power to break up the sudden attachment and prevent the meetings of the lovers. The efforts of Mrs. Martin were unfortunately not successful, and when Mr. H. Le Roy left Newport he was congratulated upon securing such a charming *fiancee* as Miss Martin. Subsequently to this, at one of the hops of Union Hall, Saratoga, we were shown "Lord Ainsley," whom we at once recognized as Mr. H. Le Roy. For two days he made himself conspicuous at the different hotels, spent a great deal of money, and invariably paid his bills, which, considering the facts now known, is remarkable.

HIS WELCOME IN NEW YORK SOCIETY.

From the springs he came to New York, and at once commenced to entertain in such an unusual style of elegance and liberality as to excite the attention of fashionable society, and make himself quite famous. In a little while the sensation he evidently desired to make was created, and he was for a month the great social lion in this city. He was deluged with invitations to dine, and his society was courted on all occasions. Possessing a fine education, and being evidently familiar with good society, Lord Ainsley made a good and strong impression upon his friends, who followed him from pillar to post. No one stopped to ask who he was, what was his position and standing. Oh, no! he had money and was a lord, and that was enough for New York toadies. Soon the news of his engagement was whispered in social circles, and his friend Captain Oliver, of Twenty-third street, thought that it was necessary that a *dejeuner* should be given to the happy man in order to announce the fact to the public. The affair duly came off, and a full account of it was published in the Sun.

HIS TRIP TO CANADA TO VISIT PRINCE ARTHUR.

Soon after this entertainment, Lord Ainsley suddenly left for Canada, and it was given out that he had gone to visit his "old friend Prince Arthur." We have since ascertained that the Prince entirely repudiates the Lord, and professes ignorance of having ever seen him, but thinks he has heard of Ainsley in London. Undoubtedly he has, for the latter in 1867 was conspicuous on all public occasions, and frequently figured in some rather disreputable affairs. Upon the return of Lord Ainsley from his "jolly Canadian trip," a second *dejeuner* was given at Captain Oliver's residence, Lord Ainsley this time officiating as host. The extensiveness and elegance of the entertainment formed a new topic of conversation in society, and the high-sounding name of the liberal host was on everybody's tongue.

INQUIRIES ABOUT HIM AND THEIR RESULT.

Meanwhile the mother of the *fiancee* had hastily dispatched to London an intimate friend to ascertain all he could of Ainsley, his family, reputation, and to seek for a confirmation of the elaborate tales he had told of his house at the West End, coach and four, servants and position. The friend arrived safely in London, and at once started upon his errand. The result can be told in a few words.

AN EX-VALET AND A GAMBLER.

It was learned, on the best and most trustworthy authority, that the Lord was no Lord at all; that he was a gambler, a frequenter of low places, and, in a word, an adventurer. He is not known at all in London fashionable circles, and if he ever was, is now unrecognized. His mother, who died a few years ago, was a second-rate actress in a Berlin theater, and his father is at present engaged in the livery stable business in the lowest part of the city of London. Ainsley's right name is Radford, and as a valet to a wealthy French gentleman in Paris acquired his education—an education which has so assisted him in palming himself upon the too credulous American people.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE DISCOVERY.

Upon gaining this intelligence, which she had anticipated, Mrs. Martin at once forbade Ainsley ever entering her house again, and annulled the engagement between him and her daughter. The scene is described as having been very stormy, during which the discarded Romeo exhibited the utmost coolness. Ainsley contrived, however, to meet the young lady at various times, who had not ceased to love him, notwithstanding the astonishing disclosures that had come to light, stamping him as an impostor, and the wedding day was decided upon. It was agreed that the marriage should be clandestine. Cards were issued and all the preparations made, and upon Miss Martin expressing her determination to wed "her dear Hubert," in spite of everything and everybody, the foolish girl was discarded by her mother and relations, with the exception of an aunt, at whose house up town the marriage was solemnized. The wedding occurred, and was followed by an English wedding breakfast, of which all the assembled company partook. Several respectable New Yorkers were present at the ceremony, who at that time did not know the character of their host—Dick Radford. Little remains to be said, and we refrain from all remarks and comments. It was an unfortunate affair, and has brought sorrow and disgrace upon an estimable and highly respectable family. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Radford are now in Philadelphia, and will probably never return to New York society.

ANOTHER CABLE.

Belgium to be United to Us.

[Paris Correspondence New York Times.]

The arrangements between the Belgian Government and an American company for laying a cable from Ostend to some point between Maine and Georgia are in progress, and are now nearly completed. The line is a very important one in an international point of view, and it will be exempt from the risks of interruption to which the English and French lines will be exposed in time of war.

The conditions of the concessions, as proposed by the company and accepted by the Belgian Government, are as follows: The line is not to touch on any foreign territory between the two coasts, and is to be in working order by the 1st of September, 1871. The privilege is exclusive, and is to cover the period of twenty years. Messages are to be charged for at the rate of ten francs for a word, and no message exceeding ten words, a dollar will be [illegible]. The Belgian Government is to exercise such a surveillance and control over the line as will prevent messages being diverted [illegible] the same powers are offered to the United States at the other side. This [illegible] ... is to prevent either from monopolizing the line during a crisis [illegible] ... The arrangements are very far advanced, and it is expected that the concession will be formally completed in the course of a week or two.

M'COOLE.

A Visit to the Giant's Training Quarters—How He Looks, Acts and Feels.

[From the St. Louis Republican, 25th.]

The approaching fight between Mike McCoole and Tom Allen, to come off within fifty miles of Cincinnati on the 10th of next month, is already attracting the usual amount of conjecture, surmises and attention at the hands of the devotees of the P. R. Judging from the tone of the Cincinnati press, Allen has numerous friends there, but concerning the mastic giant McCoole but little has been said. Being an advocate of fair play, we yesterday paid a visit to the chieftain at his headquarters at the Fairfield House, about four miles out on Grand avenue, near the Fair Grounds, arriving in time to find him just emerging from his customary bath after his morning's exercise. The Fairfield House, by the way, is somewhat noted as the rendezvous of professional shoulder hitters, and is kept by Mr. Frank Curry. It was here McCoole trained for the Coburn "mill," and its remoteness from the bustle of the city and healthy location are admirably adapted to the work of developing muscle for the contests of the ring.

THE INTERVIEW.

Approaching from Grand avenue we had no trouble in finding the place, for above it floated a large American flag, and across it in ample letters was painted "McCoole's Headquarters—Training Ground." We walked into the bar and sitting-room, and made known our business to a consumptive-looking gentleman, and were informed that McCoole was just closing his morning's exercises at the bath and would soon be in. While waiting, Thos. Kelly, one of his trainers and seconds, a light-built, active, pleasant fellow by the way, came in, and we had just commenced that pumping process for which reporters are proverbial, when Mike "put in an appearance," looking more like a sturdy, hearty farmer than the noted bruiser whose fame in that line is familiar in both hemispheres. Of course we introduced ourself, commenced business, and found him by no means backward in answering questions and giving all information possible upon the subject of training, health, &c. He is evidently used to answering questions, and the replies come out directly and to the point.

HIS TRAINING.

McCoole is in charge, so to speak, of James Haley, a somewhat formidable knight of the P. R. by the way, and considered one of the best trainers in the country, and Mr. Thomas Kelly, mentioned before. McCoole has now been in preparatory exercise for the "mill" some two months. When he commenced his weight was 248½ pounds, and, as he stands full six feet in his stockings, the reader who never saw him can form some adequate idea of his appearance. His weight now, of course, is a secret, probably known to none but himself. He admits, however, that it is very hard work to reduce himself to the requisite point for work in the ring, but he is being reduced, and yesterday he looked in admirable condition. His skin has that healthy rosiness about it which betokens excellent health and no dissipation. Indeed, he informed us that when he got ready to fight Coburn he was in as good condition as he ever was in his life, and now he felt full as well as then. His trainers told us also that he was in splendid plight and daily improving.

He sleeps on a good mattress, with plenty of warm covering, rises promptly at five o'clock in the morning, rain or shine, and immediately proceeds to a shed room on the rear of the lot, about ten by twelve, where he exercises with the dumb-bells, a suspended sand bag weighing about four hundred pounds, cannon balls and two heavy bags attached to cords running over a pulley. This exercise is continued for about half an hour, and is done to develop the muscle of the arm, the flesh on which now feels like buckskin stretched over marble. After this he wraps himself up as warm as possible, and muffles up his face so as to be hardly discernible, for the purpose of producing profuse perspiration, and starts out on his four-mile walk—two in and two out. Returning, he undergoes a salt-water bath, and undergoes a pretty severe scrubbing and rubbing process, sufficiently rough, indeed, to take the skin off almost any other man but him. After the bath he dresses warmly again and rests awhile, and then breakfasts moderately on beef or mutton, with trimmings—the meat, of course, always rare. His diet is substantial, and varies but little from that of a laboring man, although, probably, he does not eat as much. After breakfast comes a rest of an hour or so, or until one o'clock, when he dons his walking shoes, each weighing about five pounds, and, accompanied by one or both of his trainers, and well muffled up, he starts out on a walk of from thirteen to sixteen miles—and as a walkist he is a decided success. A day or so ago, when the Natural Bridge road, and, indeed, all the roads about the suburbs of the city, were in a muddy, slippery condition, he walked fourteen miles in one hour and fifty-five minutes, loaded down as he was with the heaviest of clothing, and said he felt so little fatigued that he could have repeated it in the same time. His powers of endurance are astonishing. On his return from the walk he enjoys a short rest, then eats supper, and a short time after supper comes another walk of two or three miles. He never ventures out after the dampness of evening sets in, and is in bed promptly at eight o'clock. These are his every-day exercises, rain or shine.

MEMORANDA.

For a short time after he went out to the Fairfield House the training was pretty severe for him. It was hard to get used to the systematized work of reducing weight, and at the same time develop the muscles; besides, it was a difficult matter to wean himself from the inactivity of a city life; but he soon "came down to the work," so to speak, and when we saw him he was the personification of health and strength. McCoole of the city, and McCoole of the ring, are two different individuals. He speaks confidently of "getting away" with Allen, but alluded to his antagonist in complimentary terms. There is, however, in the coming mill, on the part of both these pugilists, an earnest determination to come out victorious. Pride and ambition are doing more toward making it one of the hottest contested fights ever known on the continent than the amount of money now up; and with no intervening sickness—nothing as a drawback on McCoole—he will make lively work for Allen. As we parted with the fistic giant he was about starting on a fifteen-mile walk, and kindly invited us to accompany him—we declined. Couldn't make the time in two hours as he proposed doing. Our pedal extremities were not intended for such time. We are not training for the P. R. The last we saw of McCoole he was swinging off at a lively pace toward the Natural Bridge. As he remains but about three weeks more at his present quarters, his friends are improving the time in occasional calls.

THE M'PHERSON MONUMENT.

What a Member of His Staff Thinks of It—Reminiscences of His Latest Moments.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Gen. Wm. E. Strong, Inspector General of McPherson's Corps, and one among his most intimate friends and trusted officers, has seen photographs of T. D. Jones' model for the McPherson monument, and this is what he says of it in a private letter:

The three photographs of the proposed McPherson monument came to hand safely. * *

The picture of our McPherson is perfect—natural as life itself. The form, the seat in the saddle are his, and how the artist could have caught that peculiar expression of the eye, I cannot conceive.

* * * * * * * *

I cannot imagine how any artist who had never seen McPherson in action could have placed him on horseback in a design like this, so true to life.

How many times have I seen him on the field of battle at the front check his horse sharply, and suddenly throw his right hand (grasping his field glass firmly in it) on his right hip, and gaze off at his own troops or the enemy, with his eyes half closed and piercing. The last time I ever saw him alive—less than a minute before he went down—he looked just like this. While memory lasts I can never forget it. I was riding on his left, and we were going at a rapid pace. He checked his horse so quickly that I shot by him, and wheeled my horse about and rode back and received his last order. I was partially in front of him, and watched him keenly and closely as his eyes swept the ridge and gap between the lines. The expression of McPherson's face at this moment Mr. Jones has caught with wonderful accuracy. In a moment this sharp, searching, piercing expression was gone, and the old smile crept back again over his face as he knocked the ashes from his cigar, and told me to bring up Morgan L. Smith's division to throw in the gap, and to join him at once at Giles Smith's. In twenty seconds more he was on top of the enemy's line of battle, horse and rider riddled with bullets. No man could pay these photographs of me, if I could not replace them.

* * * * * I have examined the horse carefully, and have come to the conclusion that it is a fine representation of a horse. The more I look at it the better I like it.

Here is a compliment to this work of art from one of McPherson's best friends—a member of his staff, intimately associated with the lamented General, and the bearer of his last order. General Sherman, who saw him less often, has spoken in high terms of favor of the likeness, and made some gentle criticism upon faults that may easily be corrected.

☞ A keg of gunpowder recently exploded in the hand of a Pennsylvania miner, and injured, but did not kill, the holder.

☞ Henry Homer has been crier of a court in Boston for forty years. He may be set down as the champion crier of America.

MAGRUDER.

Why He Joined the Confederate Army.

At the annual dinner of a military company in Boston, on Tuesday, General Magruder made an interesting address, in the course of which he said:

"I am now going to give an account, as late can be made public, it may be, of [illegible] ... Mr. Lincoln ... [illegible]

Gen. Magruder said the struggle in his mind was between a sense of his duty to the flag and his country, on the one hand, and all those ideas and feelings which were bred in him as a Virginian, on the other. "I placed my fortunes in this one bark and after a long dark night all was lost, save my honor. He then paid a tribute of respect to others of his companions in arms who had embraced the cause of secession, believing in its right and justice, and claimed that such men were actuated by no unworthy principles. In conclusion, he expressed his readiness and anxiety to do all in his power to heal up the wounds caused by the war; to reunite the long-sundered ties, and to cherish all that was left of the fraternal feeling which must form the basis of the true Union for which he earnestly hoped.

TEXAS POLITICS.

Alarm of the Radicals about Sambo's Vote.

[From the New York Herald's Washington Dispatch.]

General W. T. Clark, of Texas, arrived here again this morning, and will leave for Texas immediately. The distribution of Federal patronage with a view to aid in the election in that State has been pretty well disposed of, and for the past few days there has been a general movement in the direction of the Lone Star State of all parties interested in the success of the election. Reports recently received announce that the Democrats and Conservatives are industriously at work, and all the evidences are that there will be a lively time. The friends of Davis have not yet opened the campaign on their side, but the indications are that they will now swing in. The deepest interest is manifested in the result of this election by the Northern friends of the Republican cause in the South, and many of these are giving tangible evidence of this sympathy. The opposition is said to be well organized, and, backed by the old rebel divisions of the soil, are destined to make a stubborn fight. Social influences, as well as political heresies, so perfectly imbedded in this portion of the popular mind, will have full sway, and is apt to effect a united front of all the elements opposed to progress and the new order of things. Considerable anxiety is manifested over the negro vote, not so much upon the grounds of the unreliability of the class as their remarkable credulity, combined with ignorance. The negroes, as a class, are universally with the republicans; but the fears are that they will be duped by the emissaries of the opposition. A stampede of the African vote at the last moment would have a most damaging, if not fatal, effect. One of the first efforts of the Republicans in their management of the campaign will be to watch and keep the negro element well in hand. It is now five weeks until the election, and much remains to be done before the State can be considered in any manner safe.

☞ Louisa Muhlbach is engaged to be married to a professor of medicine at the Berlin University.

☞ The Paris Rothschilds took a forged 100,000 francs the other day.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, 1869.

MONEY—Is in no degree easier. The banks reject much No. 1 paper, but not from any lack of confidence, but because they have not the money. They endeavor to dispose of their means so as to relieve the absolute necessities of all of their depositors, but they are unable to meet the entire demands of any. Rates unchanged.

EXCHANGE—Is not altered in price, but it is a little less abundant, the market not being so gorged with cotton exchange. The banks buy at ⅛ dis. and sell at par.

GOLD—Has shown no activity for the past few days, but the New York market is firm. The 10 A. M. dispatch reported gold opened at 130⅛; during the day it went to 129⅞, but closed at 130¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—The New York market opened quiet to-day, and the quotations as compared with Tuesday show a decline on nearly the entire list.

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Local stocks and bonds are quiet, with the exception of Nashville railroad stock, which has been little feverish with several small orders on the market at full rates, but no bidders for large lots at better than ½ per cent. below the market. The opinions in regard to the course which it will take are various. Some are confident that it will reach 75, while others say it will weaken a little.

Messrs. MORTON, GALT & Co., Bankers, 150 Main street, quote as follows:

Daily Review of the Markets.

[Market reports and price lists for apples, alcohol, ale and beer, butter, beeswax, broom corn, bagging, cotton, cotton yarns, candles, cider, cement, corn meal, cheese, dried fruit, eggs, flaxseed, foreign fruits, feathers, fish, ginseng, hay, hides, hops, lime, manufactured tobacco, nails, onions, oils, oakum, offal, potatoes, pig iron, peanuts, rice, soap, salt, straw, starch, seeds, tallow and grease, tinners' stock, vinegar, wool, white lead, whisky — [illegible]]

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

The market is unchanged in every respect, with fair stocks of the various grades. Prices are quotably unchanged, and the sales to-day aggregate 750 bbls at quotations.

WHEAT—The market is quiet. Light receipts of red and amber are reported, which are taken by the trade at $1@1 10 on arrival.

CORN—The market is unchanged, and old ear and shelled in bulk is selling at 85@90c in arrival.

OATS—Are in demand and readily command 48@50c on arrival.

RYE—Is quiet at 85@90c on arrival.

BARLEY—Prime spring and fall command on arrival $1 20@1 30 per bushel.

MALT—Is steady.

Louisville Grocery Market.

There is very little doing in Louisiana sugars owing to limited stocks in the market.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The offerings to-day at five of the auction warehouses amounted to 54 hhds, with rejection of bids on 3 hhds. The market exhibited more animation, and prices were firmer and indicated an advance. The recent cold snap has in many instances damaged the present crop by freezing.

Louisville Bagging and Bale Rope Market.

[illegible]

Louisville Provision Market.

[illegible]

Louisville Hog Market.

[illegible]

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—[illegible]
LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 28, 1869.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

DR. GATES' PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

[illegible]

TO THE LADIES.

[illegible]

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,
Consulting Physician,
No. 83 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dr. G. W. Lancaster,

104½ [illegible]

Galen's Head Dispensary,
Office No. 79½ Jefferson street, between Second and Third streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

[illegible]

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
Louisville, Ky.

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI
Short Line R. R.
NO CHANGE OF CARS—TIME 5 HOURS.
FARE, $3.50!
No Extra Charge for Handling Baggage.
Omnibuses Transfer to and from Cincinnati and Covington Free.
Time to Cincinnati 1½ Hours Quicker than via Indianapolis.
This is the Only Railroad Running 3 Trains Daily to Cincinnati.

[illegible]

SAM'L GILL, Gen'l Sup't.

Louisville and Nashville
AND
MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after JUNE 27, 1869, trains will run as follows:

[illegible]

ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line
J., M. & I. R. R.

[illegible]

HORACE SCOTT, General Supt.

THE TRADE ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE NEW FALL STYLES OF
G. M. RICHMOND & SONS'
PRINTS,
Now coming forward in choice staple and fancy patterns.

[illegible]

RICHMOND MFG. CO.,
188 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK.

J. ESTEN COOKE,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.
OFFICE, No. 126 West Main street, over [illegible]
[illegible]
No connection with the Board of Underwriters.
Risks taken on their merits.

WINTERSMITH'S
Concentrated Compound
FLUID
EXTRACT BUCHU
—AND—
PAREIRA BRAVA,
A Certain and Specific Remedy for
Calculous Gravel, Non-retention or Incontinence of the Urine, Mucous Discharges, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gleet, Diabetes, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female.

Prepared with Great Care and Skill by One of the Most Eminent Chemists of the Country.

Superior to Any Preparation of Buchu Ever Offered to the Public.

This highly concentrated extract is carefully made by displacement, without the use of heat, from the best Buchu leaves, combined with Pareira Brava, Juniper Berries, and Cubebs, and is offered to the public as a safe, sure, and speedy cure for all derangements of the bladder, kidneys, &c.

[illegible]

Its good effects are immediate, and the patient is encouraged to persist in its use in chronic cases until a cure is effected.

Wintersmith's Extract Buchu
IS A PREPARATION OF
Genuine Merit,
AND HAS
ALL THE VIRTUE CLAIMED FOR IT.
As a Diuretic it is Unrivaled; Cheaper in Price and Better in Quality than any Extract Buchu in the Market.
PRICE
$1 per Bottle, Six for $5.
For sale by all Druggists.
Prepared by C. H. WINTERSMITH, Louisville, Ky.
PETER, POWERS, & COOPER,
[Successors to Wilson, Peter, & Co.]
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
272 Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
General Wholesale Agents.

WINTERSMITH'S
WORM CANDY
—OR—
SANTONIN LOZENGES

The Most Reliable Vermifuge Ever Offered to the Public.

Compounded of Purely Vegetable Ingredients.

ENTIRELY HARMLESS—SAFE FOR CHILDREN OF ANY AGE.

Never Fails to Effectually Destroy Worms.

Since the discovery of Santonin, the tasteless active principle of the European Worm-seed (Semen Contra) its consumption has wonderfully increased. The seed in substance has been long and favorably known as a vermifuge, but its unpleasant taste and odor, and the bulk of the dose, have interfered with its use in this country. As the same, the Santonin, on account of its being tasteless, and a reliable vermifuge, is fast displacing all other remedies for worms.

[illegible]

C. H. WINTERSMITH.

Thousands of Children die annually for the want of a Reliable Worm Destroyer.

WINTERSMITH'S
WORM CANDY,
OR
Santonin Lozenges,
Can be depended on as a CERTAIN REMEDY. Pleasant to the taste, children are fond of them.
For sale by all Druggists.
PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER, & CO.]
Wholesale Druggists,
272 Main st., bet. Seventh & Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
General Wholesale Agents.

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed yesterday at 130.

The American Hotel in Charlotte, New York, was burned yesterday.

An earthquake was distinctly felt in Dutchess county, New York, yesterday.

A thick snow storm prevailed yesterday at Martha's Vineyard and along Cape Cod.

Ex-Governor Clifford was yesterday re-elected President of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College.

A terrible snow storm prevailed at Buffalo last night. The street railways were compelled to use snow plows.

Geo. W. Cooley, for several years District-Attorney of Buffalo county, Iowa, died in the insane asylum yesterday.

Business was generally suspended in Memphis yesterday, in order to allow everybody to attend the fair now in progress.

General John A. Logan, of Illinois, will deliver an address before the American Institute Fair, in New York, on Friday night.

Juan de Francisco Martin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Honduras, died in London on Tuesday.

The strike of the Erie machinists ended yesterday, Jay Gould agreeing to pay the men regularly hereafter on the 15th of each month.

The dress of Miss Ames, one of the actresses at the Fifth Avenue Theater, took fire on Tuesday evening, but the flames were extinguished. She was little injured.

Daniel Richardson, who killed a man named Casey in Vanderburg county, Indiana, some weeks ago, has been sentenced to the State prison for a term of five years.

Mrs. Hattie Ashwin, a daughter of Col. Nelson, American Minister to Mexico, was divorced from her husband, Dr. E. A. Ashwin, a couple of weeks ago, in Wayne county, Indiana.

At Graniteville, Staten Island, New York, yesterday, two children of Joseph Williams, while playing with matches fired the house, and before they could be rescued were suffocated to death.

Paymaster Bogert, who has been tried by a naval court-martial in New York, on charge of swindling the Government out of the sum of twenty thousand dollars, has been released from custody, which amounts to an acquittal.

John Hopkins died at Hopkinsville, Warwick county, O., Friday evening, of lockjaw, brought on by a slight wound in the elbow, received accidentally from a pitchfork, while engaged in threshing wheat the same afternoon.

At the rectifying establishment of Goodenough & Franksy, of Brooklyn, New York, now under seizure, the revenue watchman, last Saturday, was gagged by parties unknown, who carried off six barrels of whisky and succeeded in making their escape with it.

A man named Stevens, who committed a most atrocious murder at Terre Haute, Indiana, over a year ago, and who made his escape, has turned up in Forrest City, Iowa. Sheriff Stewart of Terre Haute went to Iowa last week and bagged his game, and has telegraphed to Gov. Baker for a requisition.

A large excursion party, numbering about two hundred, arrived at St. Louis on Tuesday, and will visit the various points on the Kansas Pacific railroad with a view of purchasing a large tract of land for colonization purposes. The party came from Columbus, Dayton, Springfield and other towns in Ohio, and among them are many who went through here on a similar excursion two months ago.

ODD FELLOWS' GRAND LODGE.

Third Day of the Session—Election of Officers for the Current Year—Meeting of the Grand Encampment, &c.

The Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., reassembled at nine o'clock yesterday morning and protracted its session until half-past one o'clock P. M. Grand officers for the ensuing year were balloted for and elected, as follows:

S. S. Fry, of Danville, Gr. Master.
V. Shinkle, Covington, D. Gr. M.
E. Whitestone, Frankfort, Gr. Warden.
Wm. White, Louisville, Gr. Sec'y.
Geo. W. Morris, Louisville, Gr. Treas.
M. J. Durham, Danville, Gr. Rep. to Gr. L. of U. S.

The nominations of candidates for the next annual election were then made, as follows:

For Grand Master—W. W. Morris, Louisville; E. W. Turner, Richmond; A. Bammers, Louisville; J. S. Ellis, Henderson; V. Shinkle, Covington.

For Deputy Grand Master—Wm. Hoffman, Mt. Sterling; Wm. Sellers, Lancaster; Samuel Cozzens, Louisville; U. B. Williams, Bridgeport.

For Grand Warden—W. H. Goddard, Louisville; Geo. Dobler, Louisville; J. W. Coen, Winchester; J. D. Coleman, Bowling Green; George Fowler, Newport; J. K. Marre, Danville; J. W. Johnson, Lexington.

Grand Secretary—Wm. White, Louisville.
Grand Treasurer—Geo. W. Morris, Louisville.
Grand Representative—H. Ransom, Covington; R. Musselman, Covington; E. Gibbons, Lexington; J. D. Trapp, Lexington.

After the nominations were closed, the amendment to the constitution of the Grand Lodge, proposed at the last annual session, was taken up and adopted—148 for to 65 against. That amendment permits the sessions to be held at any point in the State that may be determined by vote of the lodge.

The Grand Encampment met at 2½ o'clock P. M. and again at 7½ P. M., the following named officers and a full representation being present:

A. Bammers, Louisville, Gr. Patriarch.
J. W. Combs, Winchester, M. E. H. P.
Thomas Aulsbrook, Louisville, Gr. S. W.
Wm. Hoffman, Mt. Sterling, Gr. J. W.
Wm. White, Louisville, Gr. Scribe.
George W. Morris, Louisville, Gr. Treas.
M. S. Dowden, Lexington, Gr. Rep.
M. T. Curry, Harrodsburg, Gr. Rep.
W. L. Wallen, Newport, Gr. Sent.

A large amount of important business was transacted, but we are without any report of the same.

The Grand Lodge meets again at nine o'clock this morning. This eminent body is composed of intelligent, philanthropic and energetic men, representing all the honorable walks of life—men who seem fully imbued with the tenets of Odd Fellowship, ever ready to afford relief to the distressed and needy. The order in Kentucky, as elsewhere, is making rapid strides in all the ways and walks of living philanthropy. Their membership is being increased by hundreds and hundreds annually, each brother doing his utmost to hasten on that happy period when want and sorrow shall be unknown in the land, when the tears of the widow and the orphan shall be dried by the heavenly influence of friendship, love and truth.

The National Grand Lodge, lately convened in San Francisco, California, was reported by the Kentucky representatives as having been a perfect ovation. Thousands assembled upon the Pacific shores to greet the honored representatives of the States and Territories of the Union; also delegates from England, Europe, and the Isles of the seas. Grand Representative Dowden exhibited upon the floor of the Grand Lodge specimens of the wonderful fruit grown in California. It was the largest and most delicious we ever saw.

Kentucky River Navigation.

The proposition to improve the navigation of the Kentucky river doubtless meets with the approbation of every citizen of Louisville. The proposition to subscribe $150,000 to aid in its improvement should meet with the same reception. The interests of Louisville demand that the Kentucky river should be so improved as to afford an outlet to her for the large amount of coal and other commerce that lies useless and unapproachable in the counties along its line. Louisville is, and always has been, dependent on Pittsburg for her supply of coal. When the upper Ohio is low and impassable to boats, she is compelled to do without and freeze, or pay very dearly for its transportation; but with the Kentucky river properly locked and dammed, and made navigable in low water as well as high water, she is always within the reach of this great necessity, and can obtain it at a much less cost. All that is asked of the city is a subscription of $150,000, payable in five years' time, and in installments upon the completion of one-fifth of the work. The subscription, if voted, is returned in stock of the company, which, no one doubts, will, soon after the completion of the work, render good dividends. Aside from this fact, the investment will be a good one if, by it, we can procure our coal as cheap as the people of Cincinnati now do from the same region. The proposition to submit the ordinance to a vote of the people passed the Lower Board of the General Council almost unanimously, and we hope the Board of Aldermen will not make any unnecessary delay in acting upon it. Eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars has already been subscribed by the counties along the river, $225,000 of which is conditional upon the obtaining of $1,000,000, the sum necessary to complete the work. We see no good reason why the people of Louisville, or their representatives, should hesitate in this matter. The counties which are similarly interested in the opening of the river have been prompt to decide, and the insurance of the work now only needs a nod from Louisville.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. R. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

WEDNESDAY, October 27.

The following cases of drunkenness were disposed of: Wm. Sturgill, fined $5; Michael Murphy, dismissed; George Mullen, fined $3 and held in $100 bond for sixty days; George Steckell and Louis Stockenhorse, fined $5 each; Frank Waddel, fined $5 and held in $100 bond for sixty days; Charles Hosmer, fined $3 and held in $300 for sixty days; Bridget Riley, $5 fine and $100 bond for thirty days; Ed. Sales, fined $5 and $100 bond for thirty days.

Philip Temawine, stealing $75 from Mr. McDonald; bond forfeited for non-appearance.

B. F. Barrett, stealing a horse; discharged.

Hugh McCord, stealing a watch and some clothing from Henry McCord; held in $300, and to answer before the grand jury.

James Kemp, stealing [illegible] from Kahn & Eberle; continued till to-day and $500 bond required.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

John L. Scott vs. Hyatt, McCready & Co. This is a suit for damages for non-fulfillment of contract. In 18[illegible], the plaintiff entered into a contract with the defendants for five barges of coal, to be delivered to him at Frankfort, Ky., at twenty cents per bushel. Before the time stipulated for the delivery, there was a rise in the price of coal, and the demand for that article became so great in Frankfort that at the time it should have been delivered it commanded sixty cents per bushel. But the defendants did not send the coal, wherefore the plaintiff sued the defendants on contract for the non-delivery of coal, and claimed the difference between the contract price and the market price in Frankfort.

The defendants state in their answer that there was an obstruction in the Kentucky river, at Cedar, which prevented them from getting a barge up the river as far as Frankfort.

Verdict of $2,500 for plaintiff.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

United States vs. James Veal. The defendant having been found guilty of illicit distilling, was sentenced to imprisonment in the Fayette county jail till the 23d day of December next, and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs.

United States vs. Buford Kennett and others. The evidence was concluded and the argument opened by Humphrey Marshall for the United States.

BURIAL OF EDDIE BENSINGER.

An Imposing Gathering—Obsequies at the Grave—Remarks of Dr. Kleeberg and Mr. Lieber—A Touching Scene.

Eddie W. Bensinger, who came to his death so prematurely and shockingly at the unwilling hands of Mr. W. Scott Glore, on Monday night last, was buried from the residence of his brother, No. 66 Broadway, on College street, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Before the funeral hour, the friends of the deceased and of his distraught family assembled in vast numbers, silently filling and surrounding the house. No young man in Louisville had a larger circle of devoted friends than Eddie Bensinger; and if ought kindness o'er Earth he must have dealt, so he lay pale and placid within the folds of his snowy winding-sheet, that was in the hour of his eternal separation from them, his friends were true and tender. Evidences of sorrow were not confined to the multitude that gathered around the untimely bier of the departed. Crape on the closed doors of Eddie's late place of business, the store of the grief-stricken author of his death, and the house wherein the fatal tragedy was enacted, as well as the saddened face and bated breath of every one who knew the ill-starred youth, bespoke in touching language the popular esteem in which he was held.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE.

With little delay the remains were prepared for removal from the house. They were taken in charge by the pall-bearers, Messrs. M. Lieber, G. B. Bierson, Chas. Rau, Chas. Godshaw, Simon Dinkelspiel, Joe Steinau, Miles Durham, and B. Godshaw, and placed in the hearse. Preceded by the Great Western Star Band, discoursing sweetly dirgeful music, the cortege lengthened out toward the Hebrew cemetery, situated a mile distant on the Preston-street road. The hearse was supported on each side, front and rear, by the pall-bearers, and followed by carriages to the number of forty or fifty, and extending over the space of a half mile. Besides the immediate friends of the deceased, some of the carriages were occupied by members of Mr. W. Scott Glore's family and his personal friends, all of whom manifest the deepest sorrow at the terrible fate of young Bensinger. The whole procession was characterized by more than the usual solemnity.

OBSEQUIES AT THE GRAVE.

Moving slowly through College street to Preston street, and thence southward, the funeral train reached the cemetery about three o'clock. The body, still in charge of the pall-bearers, was taken into the dead-house, where the coffin was opened, in order that the family and friends of the deceased might look upon his features for the last time on earth. When this melancholy proceeding ended, the remains were carried to the grave-side, where the obsequies were of that simple yet deeply impressive character authorized by the Hebrew Church. Rev. Dr. L. Kleeberg, the Rabbi of the Congregation Adas Israel, pronounced a discourse in German, of which the following is a translated synopsis:

If death in a natural way is always sad and piercing, how much more so is it under uncommon circumstances—when death comes like lightning from a serene heaven, and the sudden stroke hits the poor, feeble heart of the bereaved ones. Here we stand around the open grave of a youth whose life was so radiant as the smiling of the spring; whose cheerfulness and happy humor inspired every one with whom he came in contact. His conscience must have been pure and unspotted, or else he could not have been always so happy, so cheerful. Before his unexpectedly sudden death he was the light of a joyous throng, mingling with his friends on a festive occasion in his usual merry way, and not more than twenty-four hours later the youthful eyes are closed, and all joy is transformed into gloom and sadness. You may well weep and mourn, ye broken-hearted parents, ye friends, brothers, and sisters. I can appreciate your sorrow; you have full reason for your tears, for you have lost a good, beloved son and brother in the youth of his life. But is there not comfort, a consolation left to you? Is life but a toy, a leaf of a tree which a gentle wind will throw down? No! My friends, let us learn to pray with the sweet Psalmist: "I have set the Lord always before me; because He is at my right hand I shall not be moved;" and in our daily prayer, "In His hand I recommend my soul when I sleep and when I awake, and with my soul my body; the Lord is with me; I do not fear." Do you not think that the life of a blind man, or one who walks in a dark night over precipices, faltering and staggering, must be a dreadful fate? If he not every moment exposed to danger, downfall, wounds, and death? Such is all our life; we are surrounded by death everywhere, and we are wandering, but we do not know what in the next hour or moment may befall us, hence we need a leader, a guide, "who leads us by the hand, whose eyes are my eyes; who sees for me when I cannot see, and watches me when I am too weak to do it." Oh, if we believe with childlike and the deepest feeling that our Heavenly Father is our guide, our protector, our leader, then the whole world and its occurrences appear to us in a different light, in a brighter coloring. Then there is no more any blind fate, no accident; all that has occurred was ordained by an All-wise and All-kind Providence. The deadly weapon could not fall, no hand can move in space without God, the All-seeing, has previously approved of it. So your tears may gently fall. "God has given and God has taken again; the name of the Lord be praised." True it is you have lost your son and brother, the comfort and pride of your life; you have lost him, but his soul is not lost, for the soul of man is like a diamond, or like a precious stone; and even if that can be set may lie in it, but the treasure in itself has nothing lost of its value. So the soul of this youth; it will be led to the throne of the Lord, to that perfection which we never can attain here below. May God, who has wounded your hearts, send down His balm and peace, for He woundeth and healeth again—He who is great in mercy and kindness. Amen.

At the close of Dr. Kleeberg's remarks, Mr. M. Lieber, representing the mourning friends around the new-made grave, made the following brief but touching address:

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF HIM WHO HAS DEPARTED FROM US: We are assembled to-day around his remains to pay our last and only tribute to him upon this earth. And now you who are the most afflicted by the taking off of your dear one, and you, mother, most especially, we know how deeply you are wounded; we know the deep affliction of your heart; but rise up and look around you and behold the many, many friends your dear boy left behind. It is a consolation to you, it is a healing to your wound. Not only did he leave the many friends gathered here, but also a name and a character as pure and spotless as the angels above, whose heaven he is now associated. This is also a consolation to you, the bereaved relatives. God giveth and God taketh; hallowed be His name. Dear mother, God gave you your dear boy; he was not yours; he did not belong to you, nor do any of us mortals belong to one another. Therefore, as your dear boy was only loaned to you, you had to give him up when called. Alas, you say, it was too soon. But He who rules the universe does all things for the best, and let us hope so. And now, dear, departed friend, if we this day have done aught to merit your displeasure, we humbly ask your forgiveness and pardon. We have but paid our little tribute to your remains, as was our duty. May you rest in peace with your God. Peace be unto your ashes. Amen.

Then—amid the lamentations of the bereaved relatives of the loved and lost one, the sobs and tears of all present, strangely yet beautifully intermingling with the air of "Home, sweet home," softly toned by the Star Band—the coffin was lowered into its dark and narrow receptacle, the mounds of turf were returned by friendly hands, and all that was mortal of Eddie Bensinger was left in the peaceful embrace of its mother earth.

AMUSEMENTS.

Brignoli Troupe at the Opera House.

There was a good audience present last night to welcome the opera troupe. The array of beauty was particularly noticeable, the belles and beaux of the fashionable world being out in force. The programme selected was one of variety and good taste—the first part consisting of a vocal and instrumental concert, in which all the members of the troupe participated. The second part embraced an act from Martha, in which Brignoli, Susini, Miss McCulloch, and Miss Henne appeared. Miss McCulloch has a soft and rich soprano voice beautifully cultivated, and sang the "Last Rose of Summer" with a degree of feeling and taste that recalled Catharine Hayes' manner of rendering it. She was warmly encored and repeated it to the evident gratification of the audience. This song is to Miss McCulloch what "Casta Diva" is to Grisi, "Robin Adair" to Hablemann, or the tower song in "Trovatore" to Brignoli; it is a song in which her voice shows perhaps to the most advantage. As a concert singer she is quite charming and in opera admirable. Miss Henne is a modest little cantatrice, with a contralto voice, which combines culture, flexibility and sweetness. She appeared in the act from Martha in such a way as to produce a most favorable impression upon her audience. The last act of Verdi's "Trovatore" was exceedingly well given. Miss McCulloch as "Leonore" performed well, even under the disadvantages of the want of an orchestra, and Signor Brignoli singing that great song which he has made so famous, with all of the pathos and sweetness of yore. Signor Petrelli, the baritone, who is, by the way, not only a very delightful singer, but an excellent actor, as the "Count de Luna" was particularly good. Signor Ciccone proved himself a first-class artist as a performer on the clarionet. He played the selections from the "Trovatore" with marked skill and finish. Signor Giorza, the pianist, has perhaps the most thankless position in the troupe, that of an accompanist and soloist. Although not equal to Jaell or Gottschalk, in delicacy of touch and style, he plays brilliantly and effectively. His selection of the march from Meyerbeer's grand opera "Le Prophete" was especially well performed. To-night there is an unusually attractive bill, which embraces some of the choicest pieces in the repertoire of the troupe. As this is the last night but one of hearing this excellent operatic troupe, the opportunity should not be lost. The entertainment last night was certainly the most delightful of the season.

The Skating Rink.

The skating rink will be open to-night for one of its usually brilliant evening assemblies. Remember that the heating apparatus has all been put in and the large hall will be very comfortably warmed if necessary. There will be an excellent band of music and any number of pretty skaters present, both ladies and gentlemen. The rink is as fine a piece of amusement as there is in the city and the excellent manner in which it is conducted by Mr. Glover, renders it an acceptable resort for the higher classes of our citizens. No one is allowed admission unless neat and cleanly in appearance, and orderly in manner. The exercise afforded is healthful, exhilarating, and fascinating, and is fast taking precedence of all others.

The Worrell Sisters.

The Worrell Sisters open at Weisiger Hall next Monday for a six nights' stay only. These distinguished lady artists are supported by an excellent company brought by them from the Worrell Sisters' Theater, New York. Their performances consist of burlesques, opera bouffe, comediettas, and operettas. They commence with the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," which is well cast, and includes in its representation many novelties. These beautiful ladies will doubtless be cordially received by the Louisville public.

Der Sonnwendhoff.

This great German drama will be performed by the Minerva Society, at Masonic Temple, to-morrow night. It will be the first dramatic performance in the new Thespian Temple, and in fact the dedication of it to the god of the drama. The society has some fine histrionic talent among its members, and the rendition of this splendid play will be a good one.

MOSES WINGATE, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, was 100 years old on Monday and still lives.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

[illegible] was the only drunkard at the jail last night.

The funeral of Col. [illegible] Gilford took place from St. Paul's yesterday.

The City Council, after an extraordinary recess of a week and a half, meets to-night.

JOHN E. OWENS went from Louisville to St. Louis, where he is now delighting the public.

B. H. McGill, James Applegate and R. J. Ormsby, are the City Court Jury Commissioners for November.

A CHILD of Mr. Reilly, living near the fair grounds, was accidentally burned to death yesterday. No particulars.

ALLEN, Pettingill, Dutchsnit, and Hengler's minstrels closed at Weisiger Hall last night, after doing a big three days' business.

SINCE his appointment, two weeks ago, Coroner Sandburne has held inquests upon ten persons who came to their deaths violently.

The last seen of the liver-colored setter dog of Capt. Vol. Rose's was up Silver Creek. An Adams' Express truck clerk was close on his track.

JOHN [illegible] sagely remarks that the fashion for coats this winter will be a good deal like that for last winter, especially with those who have to wear last winter's coats.

A MAN named Hugh McCord was before the City Court yesterday charged with stealing a watch and some clothes from his brother. He was held in $300 bond to answer.

THE fire yesterday, a little before one o'clock, was caused by a defective flue in the house of Mr. John Glover, on Sixth street, between Chestnut and Broadway. Damage slight.

PHILIP TEMAWINE, charged with grand larceny, did not appear yesterday to answer, and Mr. Charles Recopp, a cigar manufacturer, who signed his bond, is a sufferer to the amount of $300.

OLIVER CROSS, colored, charged with outrageously beating Jennie Williams, colored, was yesterday required to give peace bail in $300 for six months. Jennie had traduced the fair fame of Oliver.

BEFORE Justice White, yesterday, James J. McCarty recovered ten dollars' damages from a man by the name of Clark, who had sold him an unsound horse. The horse was afterwards turned over to McCarty on an order of delivery.

GEN. ELI H. MURRAY has consented to deliver the welcoming address to the "cavalry of the West" at the Army of the Tennessee re-union on the 17th proximo, and Col. John Mason Brown, of Frankfort, will deliver the formal address on that occasion.

A MAN named William Loritz, who is employed in the flouring mills of J. C. Ameling, at the corner of Campbell and Market streets, fell dead while at work yesterday. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was death by apoplexy or heart disease.

WALLACE GRUELLE, formerly of the Louisville COURIER, and more recently editor of the Cape Girardeau (Missouri) Democracy, is now connected with the St. Louis Dispatch. O. O. Stealey, formerly of Jeffersonville, will assume editorial charge of the Democracy.

THE hop at the Louisville Hotel this evening will doubtless be a very elegant and select affair, under the auspices of those hospitable hosts, Messrs. M. Kean & Co. Those hitherto given during past winters are remembered as among the most brilliant and fashionable of the gayeties of the season.

IF KEEN would come along and buy and take away one or two of those ill-mannered curs that are kept behind a big board fence on Green street between East and Brook, and that come so near scaring to death everybody who happens in the neighborhood after dark, he would be doing a considerable number of his fellow-countrymen a handsome service.

THE workmen have finished the foundation and timber-laying of the pier-head to the dam, running up to a point above Fifth street, and are now engaged in filling with stone and planking over not only the pier-head, but the dam itself. This is about all that will be attempted this season, as the water is growing too cold for the men to work in it without danger to health.

BRIDGET RILEY was sent up to Beargrass yesterday for thirty days, because she attempted to "drown it in the bowl" and dance the can-can in presence of an inoffensive saloon-keeper. The can-can would have been all very well, but Bridget, in displaying her agility, accidentally displaced one of the features of her auditor and brought down the police. Now, poor Bridget can't-can't any more.

LOUISVILLE, looking west and southwardly, estimating the main trunks and various arms of railways leading to her doors, is connected with over five thousand miles of road. From these directions the greater part of her trade comes, and the country traversed by these various roads is unsurpassed in richness and fertility of soil by any on the globe. Her connections north and eastwardly put her in direct communication with the entire remaining portion of the United States.

A VERY interesting meeting of the Louisville Academy of Medicine was held in the school building, corner of Center and Walnut, on Tuesday evening. Dr. L. P. Yandell read an elaborate and instructive essay on Cholera Infantum, and there were sundry important discussions. The Academy of Medicine embraces in its membership the larger portion of the medical fraternity of Louisville. Its prime objects are to harmonize the profession and to advance and elevate the science of medicine. An institution so praiseworthy in motive cannot fail of success.

WORKMEN were putting the cap-stone on pier number seventeen yesterday. Pier number eighteen is finished, and there remains now only one pier to be completed. That one is more than half up, and two weeks will see all the masonry of the bridge completed, number nineteen. The trestle-work for span sixteen is nearly all in place, and the road-bed laying will begin to-morrow. The trestle-work above the road-bed, over the Indiana chute, is now ready to be placed on the south half of the span, and the work will progress now with great rapidity.

THE only way to be rid of a superfluous kitten is to execute it. Fully a week ago the father of a large family who could not afford to feed the fast-multiplying offspring of the domestic grimalkin, and who had not the heart to murder one of them, put the ugliest and least promising of the litter into a bucket and carried it from Floyd street, near Broadway, to an alley opening upon Green street. Here, manfully checking his natural emotions, he deserted the useless kitten, and strove to forget her. Nothing more was seen of the little creature until yesterday, when she suddenly walked into his house and stretched herself on a warm brick of the kitchen hearth from which she had been absent seven days.

The Dedication Ceremonies To-Day.

The corner-stone of the Orphanage of the Good Shepherd will be laid this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, with proper religious ceremonies. The site is on the left of the Newburg road, four squares beyond Broadway. Parties will rendezvous at Christ and Grace churches at 2 P. M., or proceed at pleasure to the place.

The following is the order of exercises to be observed:

Order of service at the laying of the corner-stone of the Orphanage of the Good Shepherd, Saint Simon and Saint Jude, October 28, 1869:
The 122d psalm of the Psalter.
Exhortation, collects and Lord's Prayer.
The inscription being read and the deposits made, the priest shall say:
Our help is in the name of the Lord,
R. Who hath made heaven and earth.
P. Except the Lord build the house,
R. Their labor is but vain that build it.
P. The stone which the builders refused
R. Is become the head of the corner. Glory be to the Father, &c.
Prayer and laying of the stone to its place.
P. Other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, even Jesus Christ, who is God over all, blessed for evermore.
R. Thanks be to God.
P. Praise ye the Lord.
R. The Lord's name be praised.
Then shall be sung psalms 34 and 146 of the Psalter.
Prayer.
Hymn 25.
Address by the Rev. David Pise, D. D.
Gloria in Excelsis.
Final prayer and benediction.

REPUDIATION.

Position of Hon. J. S. Golladay as a Candidate for the U. S. Senate.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

It is said that "coming events cast their shadows before." If such be the fact, we may now regard it as very certain that repudiation is destined, and that at no distant day, to be one of the most popular ideas of the Kentucky mind. Already the principle is gaining ground every day, and even declared enemies of it heretofore are now giving it their sanction. The reason, too, is quite obvious. If Kentucky cannot get the debt that is due her by the Government for her negroes, then let all be repudiated say the people. Let all share the same fate. If Kentucky must have her debt repudiated by the Government, then let bondholders lose theirs also. This is all quite fair, and Kentucky, herself the victim of repudiation, has the most undoubted excuse for being for repudiation. It is the quid pro quo that is sanctioned the world over; it is right, and it would be wrong were it otherwise. Who, too, is so silly as to dream that the public debt can ever be paid? Such shallow nonsense may do for the superficial politician, but no right-minded person could be deceived by it. Why, it is well known that we can scarcely pay its interest! Four billions of dollars! How and when can it be paid? Let any one answer. The thing, therefore, is simply absurd, because it is impossible. To whom, too, is the money due? To the rich bondholders; a parcel of Shylocks who must live though the government sink, and who stand content to feed on the necessities of the poor. Is it strange, then, that repudiation is fast gaining ground with us, or that we should now adopt it as a cherished creed in our politics?

Prominent among the leaders of this measure in our State is the Hon. J. S. Golladay. He occupies no equivocal position in regard to it, but is openly and squarely out for it. He has had the manliness not only to come out for it, but the courage to lend his fine talents in support of it. It is a principle with him, and he has not been afraid to stake his all upon it. The question is to what in the premises should the attitude of Kentucky be toward him? Ought she or ought she not to honor him for a course that cannot but prove so manifestly in consonance with what must be her own views on this subject? Any reflecting mind must say that she ought; and as it is understood, therefore, that Mr. Golladay's friends are determined that his name shall be voted for for United States Senator, it is eminently proper that he should be elected. By electing him, Kentucky will have an opportunity of indicating, in a prominent manner, her detestation of the policy pursued by the Government toward her negro debt, as well, in effect, as declaring her intention of claiming the repudiation of all debts contracted like hers on Government faith and for ends pointing to the same object—that is, negro freedom. And might she not do this? If not, then let her tamely sanction all the injustice of Government toward her, and say that under any treatment, she means only to bow the knee of servile submission. Mr. Golladay, then, cannot but be the choice of the Kentucky Democracy for United States Senator, and as such, ought to be elected. His talents, too, eminently befit him for the position. His election, therefore, viewed in any respect, could not but be most gratifying to the people of the State, while among the friends of repudiation throughout the country, it could not but meet with the most hearty congratulation.

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A son of Brigham Young runs a menagerie in Salt Lake City.

Ida Lewis talks of establishing a rowing school for young ladies.

A sensitive plant—Hyacinthe.

CITY FEATURES.

MODERN PAINTINGS.

A Large and Superior Collection to be Sold at Auction.

One of the choicest collections of oil paintings ever seen in Louisville is now on exhibition at No. 165 Fourth street, in the Bamberger-Bloom block, and will be sold at auction by W. H. Passmore & Co. to-morrow and next day. These paintings are chiefly by French and Belgian artists and were selected for the most part in their studios during the past summer and autumn. The collection embraces over one hundred and fifty subjects, all mounted in the most elegant gilt frames. While every picture in the lot is from the hand of a genuine artist and treated with masterly touch, some of these are especially valuable in subject and execution. Among these may be enumerated the "View of Antwerp in Winter," by Malbranche; "Autumn in the Catskills," by A. Varon, from a drawing made on the spot by Bricher; "Great Squam Lake, New Hampshire," from a drawing made on the spot by Gerry; "Madonna, Della Sedia," a splendid copy by H. DeGrey, from the most celebrated original, now at Florence, by Raphael; "Dream of Arcadia," by Philippon, from the beautiful design by Thomas Cole; "Ruins of the Temple of the Sybils and Falls of Tivoli," by M. Nettare; "Marriage of St. Catharine," by H. DeGrey, from the celebrated original picture by Correggio; "The White Mountains, from Saco Valley," by G. Ulman, from a drawing taken on the spot; "Madonna and Child," by Leonardi; "The Young Bible Student," by Winkler; "The Village Blacksmith," by Malbranche; "Interior of Wood, with Social Party," by Varon; "The Fair Student," by D'Orsay; "Sisters Wreathing Flowers," after Leon Caille, and others.

The sale of this superb art invoice will commence at 3 o'clock P. M. to-morrow, resume at 7½ P. M., and continue at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Saturday. Our art-loving people have never before had so rare a chance to supply themselves with fine paintings. Doubtless the opportunity will be improved.

Office of the Adams Express Company.

De Ved & Gould are the only persons authorized to publish a list of the agencies and connections of this company, it being understood that they are to publish the list in connection with the advertisements of various Louisville houses, which we are to distribute over our lines. V. Rose, Agent.

Instruction in German.

Prof. Jos. Cohen, Principal German Teacher at the Seventh-ward school, will spend a few hours each day to teach private scholars.

His terms are: One scholar 75c, and every additional scholar 50c more per lesson. To young ladies or gentlemen he would recommend for classes of four or more his terms per quarter, payable in advance: 2 lessons a week (26 lessons), each scholar, $10; 3 lessons a week (39 lessons), each scholar, $14; 4 lessons a week (52 lessons), each scholar, $18; 5 lessons a week (65 lessons), each scholar, $22. His residence is at Rev. Dr. Kleeberg's, 262 Fifth street, between Broadway and York.

Show-cases—Silver and Wooden.

We offer to the fall trade a very superior article of metal and wooden cases. Fitch & Lindsey, manufacturers, 75 Fourth street, near Main.

To Country Merchants and Druggists.

We call the especial attention of the country merchants and druggists now in the city purchasing their fall stocks to the advertisements of Dr. Wintersmith's valuable proprietary medicines. They possess a great deal more than ordinary merit, and have proven to be very popular wherever sold, superseding any preparations of similar kind they come in competition with. No stock of medicines is complete without them. For sale by all our wholesale druggists.

EAST JEFFERSON STREET.

Meeting of the Property-Holders, October 25.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

At a meeting of the persons owning property and doing business on East Jefferson street, held at Turner Hall, October 25, 1869, the following preamble and resolutions were reported from the committee of one hundred, and unanimously adopted by the meeting:

WHEREAS, All the elaborate and exhaustive facts and arguments introduced by both parties during the long struggle between the citizens and the directors of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company, have, after full, mature and careful deliberation on the part of the members of the General Council, been finally decided in the interest of the city and its citizens, and,

Whereas, Our citizens generally regard this decision as one of the most important and wisest steps ever taken by the members of the General Council, reflecting, as it does, the will of their constituents, and securing the interests of the city. Had they located the line of railroad connection and the Union depot in some remote suburb, they would have been forever chargeable with a useless and wanton waste of Louisville's greatest and best natural commercial advantages; but by the location they have decided upon, in the vicinity of commerce, they have forever settled all future troublesome complications and vexatious disputes in regard to a right of way for the "St. Louis Air-Line railroad," the "Jeffersonville railroad," the "Ohio and Mississippi railroad," the "Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad," the "Louisville, Harrodsburg and Virginia railroad," and all other railroads that may hereafter terminate in our city, and have secured to our citizens all the benefits incidental to the landing or transfer of passengers and all articles of merchandise at the center of trade and business in Louisville, instead of having them hurried through on the shortest line to Cincinnati, for the simple accommodation of one railroad, which persistently works in the interest of our commercial rival; and

Whereas, The presence of this L., C. & L. R. R. in Jefferson street is not only a still existing but a daily increasing obstruction and blockade to the free and uninterrupted use and enjoyment of that beautiful thoroughfare; injuring it from one end to the other, and injuring, hardly in a less degree, Preston, Brook, Floyd, and all other streets that lead into it, that would pour an immense tide of trade and travel into Jefferson street were it not for the baneful presence of this railroad—a tide of trade and commerce that would soon find occupation for such superb business structures as those of Mr. G. F. Downs, of Mr. Shallcross, the Rudd Block, the Jacob Block and Elliott's Corner by good tenants and at remunerative prices. And

Whereas, Any attempt to operate this Louisville Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, in Jefferson street, by horse power, would furnish no alleviation to the sufferings of the property-holders, the residents, or those doing business thereon, because such power would consume more time even than is now occupied in the changing and reversing of cars, making up or running of trains, and, just in so much the greater degree, obstruct and blockade the street, and

Whereas, More than six thousand of our best citizens did, in a monster petition, request the City Council to require that the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company "must and shall unconditionally remove their railroad track from Jefferson street," which request was acquiesced in by the City Council; therefore,

Resolved, That in view of this emphatic expression of public sentiment, the directors of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad should no longer persist in inflicting this "injurious trespass" and intolerable nuisance upon so large a number of their fellow-citizens, contrary to the will of a majority of the voters of the city.

Resolved, That the decision arrived at by the General Council in their late settlement of the railroad questions, reflecting, as it does, the will of their constituents and securing the best interests of Louisville, should be embodied at once into the form of an ordinance and proclaimed the final action of the city authorities. The city's will thus authoritatively and emphatically expressed no future Council should ever dare to revoke.

Resolved, That, should the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company refuse to accept this settlement, and by their action compel us to resort to the law for our mode and measure of redress, we will hold the city harmless.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves never to cease our efforts till the last iron rail is removed from Jefferson street.

H. J. Huiscoe,	P. Reuter,
G. G. Ehrmann,	Jacob Finck,
M. Pfeiffer,	Wm. Bohrmann,
F. Housab,	Ph. Barth,
Geo. Hill,	John Fleck,
Wm. Schuff,	F. Henry,
H. Schroeder,	F. Merkel,
Wm. Meffert,	F. Shrader,
F. Shoeffler,	Martin Merkle,
Adam Gerlin,	Jacob Heimer,
W. F. Miller,	Ch. Ilg,
Henry Wolford,	J. Schwanzenbacher,
G. A. Taylor,	G. A. Zausinger,
Ph. Shillinger,	H. Bauer,
Wm. Eckele,	Trich. Danzier,
H. Hemming,	H. Mitebook,
Geo. Eiler,	Wm. Kaiser,
John Stein,	C. Pfeiffer,
Gustave Kramb,	T. Seebach,
C. Mueller,	G. Buhl,
D. H. Herman,	Alt. Von Donhoff,
John Lusher,	Valentine Uhrig,
A. Heis,	Lewis Spies,
James Douglas,	F. C. Heckmiller,
M. Cohen,	Adolph Kraft,
Phillip Finck,	F. Bundshuh,
H. Wernet,	C. Spies,
F. Schoenlaub,	C. Mayboor,
Jacob Steller,	Geo. F. Barth,
J. H. Otto,	T. B. Laut,
Chas. Ruell,	A. Spahn,
J. Seiler,	H. Knoefel,
N. Rehkopf,	H. Shuler,
C. Buhle,	H. Woltering,
B. Bender,	W. Keller,
Philip Tomppert, Jr.,	John Grimm,
B. Gertiser,	H. Deering,
Philip Shorts,	J. W. Stelb & Co.,
M. C. May,	John Loran,
Carl Schreiber,	Henry Seitz,
Wm. Prinser,	S. Renick,
F. Kern,	Gustav Beck,
S. Sulzer,	Jacob Vomer,
S. Ohlischlager,	L. Joseph,
Fred. Schaulle,	Christ. Hoeling,
W. A. Handley,	Johan Sallich,
C. Seboetlin,	Talbot Owen,
Fred. Hesser,	C. Koch,
F. Seigel,	John Heitz,
	J. C. JOHNSON, Chairman.

CHAS. SCHUFF, Secretary.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Oct. 28.

Large shipments of mules and horses are passing southward over the Jeff road.

Thomas H. Dailey was very handsomely caned on Tuesday by Conductor A. Wheadon of the "Jeff road."

For information of base-ballists we state that the farewell match game of the season in Jeffersonville will be played by the Trotters and Eclipses of Port Fulton at 2 P. M. on Monday back of Lang's brewery.

The ferry, James Thompson, yesterday departed for the Madison marine ways. The company seems to pay but little attention to the bridge, as it has expended upwards of six [illegible]

Hundred dollars [illegible] during its running the boat.

On Tuesday, while G. Brockhaus, of the [illegible] firm of G. Brockhaus & Co., was working at a circular saw, his right hand slipped against a circular saw. The fingers [illegible] and [illegible] on his wrist bone and [illegible] not make a serious wound.

A large audience assembled in the Robert Hall on Tuesday evening to witness the mystic tricks of the Davenport Bros. [illegible] and [illegible] were appointed a committee on behalf of the audience. [illegible]

The grand event of the week, of the month, in fact of the year, and perhaps the most magnificent gathering that has assembled in Jeffersonville for many years, was in the residence of Major Levi Sparks on Tuesday night, on the occasion of the union of Robert F. Sparks, of [illegible] firm of [illegible] & Co., of this city, and Miss Mary E. Sparks, the only daughter and only child of our honorable [illegible] executive. The beautiful and impressive rites were solemnized with fitting dignity and unusual impressiveness by the Rev. E. W. [illegible], a prominent Methodist Minister of Louisville. Mr. G. W. Smith, of Memphis, Tenn., and R. F. Spencer, of Louisville, appeared as groomsmen, and Misses Jennie Sparks and Lucy Marshall, both of Jeffersonville, stood, clad in the purest white and most tasty and judiciously selected paraphernalia of adornment, alongside the young bride, whose attire was a heavy white rep silk, with a long white trail hanging gracefully from her tresses, and a beautiful wreath of white flowers, selected and adjusted with the most exquisite discrimination and taste. Of the large assembly it would be indiscreet to particularize. It was indeed a brilliant gathering—a grand reunion of the three sister falls cities, representing the talent, beauty, grace, and elite of each, as well as many distinguished visitors from distant points. Among the principal cities represented were Louisville, Indianapolis, Memphis, Terre Haute, New Albany, Wilmington, Delaware, Terre Haute, New Albany, Charlestown, Indiana, Carrollton, Kentucky, Edinburg, Indiana, and different points in Southern Indiana. After the union of the fond young hearts was made complete, the wedding guests retired to a feast prepared by F. H. Miller, of Jeffersonville, which in variety and quality defied the skill of the most accomplished connoisseurs. At two o'clock A. M., after a most enjoyable and unbroken entertainment of general sociability, the participants parted, with many pleasant impressions and happy greetings for the bride and groom and all present. Yesterday, the wedding was the general topic of conversation, and the verdict was unanimous in approaching expressions of the entire fete from alpha to omega.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Oct. 28.

A small cat was the sole occupant of the station-house yesterday.

The Irish and sweet potato crop and the sorghum are reported as having been seriously damaged by the early frosts of the month.

Rev. James Hill, late of Centenary Chapel, now of Ingle-street Methodist church, Evansville, was in town yesterday, and in good health.

The son of a prominent lawyer went to Louisville last evening, and will to-day surrender arms to a young lady of that city. Adieu! George.

A dead drunk is the only police arrest made since last report. He was put in the station-house for the night, and was the only individual who had enjoyed a like hospitality for a week.

Mrs. Amy Randolph, aged seventy-four, and over fifty years a resident of New Albany, will be buried this afternoon by the Daughters of Rebekah, of which she was a respected member.

The sole offender of which argus-eyed law took cognizance yesterday was Henry Goens, a darkey, who was arrested by Constable John F. Shork, on the charge of having stolen twenty-five cents from John Murray.

Isaac Hoskins, the horse-thief, who was reported hung by a mob in Crawford county some time since, was on Saturday last convicted at Leavenworth and sentenced to three years' confinement in the penitentiary at Jeffersonville.

Sheriff Thomas Fullenlove yesterday afternoon took Henry Clark, lately convicted of manslaughter in killing George Tells, at Salem, to the Southern State Prison at Jeffersonville, where he will remain for twenty years if the intentions of his sentence are carried out.

The Davenport Brothers gave a seance to a large audience in the Opera House last evening, which was followed by one of Prof. Fay's skillful and apparently mystic dark seances. People fond of magical entertainments will be much amused. They repeat their entertainment at 7:30 this evening in the Opera House.

Bullard's Panorama of New York City gave two exhibitions yesterday. We can say that it is a worthy and a skillful production of art, and is not only a feast for the eye, but the remarks of Mr. Norton are full of interest and cannot fail of doing good. By all means go with yourself and family, at 2:30 and 7:30 P. M. to-day, in the DePauw Hall.

The County Auditor yesterday issued his warrant calling upon the County Commissioners to convene in the Court-house at 10 A. M. on Saturday, for the purpose of considering the petition of Floyd county to order an election on the question "Shall Floyd county subscribe one per cent. on all the taxables of the county to build the New Albany & St. Louis Air-line railway."

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	ST. CHARLES	12 A. M.
Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	4 P. M.
Henderson	PALESTINE	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Oct. 27.

United States, Cin.	Rose Hite, Henderson.
Ben. Franklin, Cin.	Viola, Cin.
Shamrock, Cin.	Leonidas, Cin.

DEPARTURES—Oct. 27.

United States, Cin.	Ben. Franklin, Cin.
Rose Hite, Henderson.	Viola, Portsmouth.
Shamrock, St. Louis.	Leonidas, New Orleans.

THE RIVER continues to decline slowly with but little boating water left. The canal marks showed only 3 feet 4 inches water when we left the river last evening. Business on the levee is exceedingly dull. The weather is cool but pleasant.

The Shamrock passed down from Cincinnati yesterday.

The Leslie Combs finished unloading her iron yesterday and returned.

Eugene Rudd, a popular river clerk, is now clerk of the Fannie Brandeis.

The Pink Varble, for Cairo, was steaming up when we left the wharf last evening.

The Viola came in from Cincinnati this morning, having aboard the circus company of Mr. Grady.

From the Memphis Appeal we learn that Capt. Jo. G. McCulloch, of New Orleans, is soon to take upon himself the responsibilities of a husband. Capt. Jo. is a gentleman and will make any man a good son-in-law.

Capt. Bill Varble got in yesterday morning with the Falls Pilot from St. Louis, bringing along for company six big barges, two of which were heavily loaded. The Captain reports a great many boats aground at the different bars along the lower Ohio.

The steamer Linton, from Memphis to Fort Smith, Ark., with a full cargo of groceries, struck a snag on Monday near the cut-off in Arkansas river, and sunk. Boat and cargo a total loss. She was valued at $8,000 and owned by Capt. Baywood, of Shawneetown, Ill.

We hear a great deal of complaint about the old Cumberland boilers now lying just above Shawneetown. There is little enough water there in good boating seasons, but these old boilers have formed a bar of such dimensions that the channel is almost no channel at all. We hope, for the sake of convenience at least, that the snag-boat will be sent down to the rescue.

The Memphis Appeal says: "The Dan Able goes to Cairo this morning, where she will be turned over to her new owners. Capt. Lee got $22,000 and the Gen. Anderson for his fine packet. She arrived from below yesterday with 307 bales of cotton and 1,074 sacks cotton seed. She will hereafter run between Cairo and Columbus, in charge of Capt. W. A. Sandusky."

Boden's steam safety valve is exciting a good deal of comment among practical engineers and machinists, and while its success is not disputed its radical change in steam valves is wondered at and commented on. There are more reasons than one why this valve should supersede the old style, to wit: Its simplicity makes it easy to become acquainted with; its strength and durability make it desirable for severe usage; it does away with the old fashioned long lever with a 56 pound weight attached, and its being able to prevent the explosion of any boiler is not to be doubted, if we are to believe some of our oldest and most experienced engineers. If this valve stands the test of coming time, which we have not the least doubt it will, its inventor will have accomplished what has been sought after for years in the use of steam boilers.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CAIRO, Oct. 27.—The Quickstep reports Capt. King has given up all hopes of raising the Cora S., her stern having settled on a log breaking her badly. The Octavia has worked two days at Walker's bar, but the current is not strong enough to move the sand, and the channel fills up as fast as dredged. The LaBelle has sunk flat boats under her guard to use as a camel to lighten her over the bar, and was pumping them out when the Robt. Moore left.

The Indiana leaves for New Orleans this morning with 1,200 tons at St. Louis prices. She has 500 sheep and 225 mules and horses.

EVANSVILLE, Oct. 27.—Weather clear and cold; mercury 26 at 6 A. M., and 44 at noon. The river has fallen two inches. Port list—Rapidan, to Eastport and return; Burksville, Cairo and return; Sam. J. Hale, Cincinnati to Memphis, 11 A. M.; Umpire, Paducah to Louisville, 1 P. M.; Palestine, Owensboro and return, 7 P. M.; Evansville, from Green river; Petrolia N. 2, from Cannelton. The packets had good trips. The Sam. J. Hale had an immense trip. The J. W. Garrett and Argosy aground at French Island. The Morning Star, unable to cross French Island bar, transferred her trip to the Palestine. The Evansville had plenty of people, but little freight. A sack of corn took fire on the Petrolia to-day, but was discovered by the clerk of the Palestine in time to save the boat. Al. Croxall, clerk of the Cora S., is in the city. Capt. A. Palmer, agent of the Cincinnati Underwriters, left here for the wreck of the Cora S. this evening. The Armada has laid up for want of water.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—Arrived: Mississippi. Departed: Commonwealth and Lorence.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 27.—Weather clear and cool. River falling. Arrived: Alpha, Cairo. Departed: St. Joseph, St. Louis; Fanny Brandies, Cincinnati, with 800 bales cotton; Marengo, with 1,000 bales cotton, and Bismarck, New Orleans.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 27.—Weather cold, with a slight fall of snow last night. Monongahela 4 feet 8 inches, and falling. Arrived: Sallie, from Louisville. Mollie Ebert and Express leave for Cincinnati to-morrow.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 27.—River has fallen; 2 feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and cool. The Ella Hughes arrived from Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., Oct. 27.—Belle St. Louis, St. Louis to Memphis, 11 P. M.; Belle Vernon, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 5 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 10 A. M.; Belle Memphis, Memphis to St. Louis, 10 A. M.; Robt. Moore, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 1 P. M. River stationary. Weather clear. Mercury 48.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—Arrived—T. L. McGill, Memphis; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Schuyler, Peoria; Hawkeye, St. Paul; Mary Davage, New Orleans. Departed—Mohawk and Mary Houston, New Orleans; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Minnesota, St. Paul; City of Cairo, Memphis; Abeona, Cincinnati. River falling and all the upper streams declining but there is still a good stage of water to St. Paul. Weather clear and much warmer. Nearly all the frost is out of the ground.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—Thermometer, 30 in the morning, and 44 at noon. Port list—Arrived, the packets; departed, Emma Floyd, for Memphis; West Wind, for New Orleans; Mountain Belle, for Evansville. The river is declining, with 5 feet 3 inches in the channel; weather clear.

Stock and Bank Shipments.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says: [illegible]

The St. Louis Republican has the following: [illegible]

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT LINE.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.
5:30 A. M.	No. 5, Cin. & Eastern Mail	11:45 A. M.
2:55 P. M.	No. 7, Cin. & East'n Ex. (Daily.)	10:40 P. M.
11:30 P. M.	No. 3, Cin. & East'n night Ex. (Daily except Saturday.) Sleeping cars on this train, and are open at 9 P. M.	4:55 A. M.
5:55 A. M.	No. 1, Lexington Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:35 A. M.
2:59 P. M.	No. 2, Lexington Express. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:35 P. M.
4:25 P. M.	No. 33, Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:40 A. M.

No. 7 (2:55 P. M. Sundays) is the only train by any route from Louisville that makes connections with trunk lines which leave Cincinnati Sunday night.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

7:20 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:25 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	9:05 A. M.
11:35 P. M.	No. 17 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	6:55 A. M.
7:35 A. M.	No. 7 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	5:30 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	No. 13 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:35 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

6:20 A. M.	No. 2 Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	3:50 A. M.
10:20 A. M.	No. 4, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:10 A. M.
2:30 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	1:15 A. M.
11:30 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.) Sunday special from Indianapolis	6:20 A. M. / 12:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

9:30 A. M.	No. 2, Chic. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

Col. Sam. Tate, of the Mississippi Central railroad, was in Memphis Tuesday.

The New Orleans express brought between thirty and forty through passengers yesterday.

Superintendent Sloat, of the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago Railway, is having a large coal dump built at the north end of the depot in New Albany, which will be a great convenience.

The Memphis Appeal says Capt. Thomas Shearer, once a prominent steamboatman, but now agent of the South Shore railroad at Louisville, has been in this city for a day or two, and left this morning for home.

John Dugan, the Express Messenger who was so badly injured in the railroad smash-up just beyond Clarksville, Tenn., is likely to lose the use of one of his eyes, the lid being cut in two and so badly mangled that it will not heal up.

The delegates to the Railroad Engineers' Convention, in session at Baltimore, numbering about one hundred, called on President Grant yesterday morning, and were received in the East Room. Delegates were present from all parts of the country.

All the box cars of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company are being painted stone color. The freight receipts and shipments of this road were heavier during the month of September than in any previous month since the completion of the road.

Mr. Hartwell, Chief Engineer of the E., C. & P. railroad, was to have arrived at Evansville yesterday from Cincinnati. He was expected to have arrived last Saturday, but was unavoidably detained. The work of surveying the railroad route will be commenced at once.

The proposition to vote subscriptions by the counties of Pike, Harrison, and Crawford, in Indiana, to the capital stock of the New Albany, Lincoln, and Mt. Carmel (Ill.) Railroad Company, has been defeated. The majority against it in Crawford county was 500, in Harrison county 1,350, and in Pike county 200.

On Tuesday night, while train No 4 was passing Waynesville, Indiana, southward bound, a station sixty miles back of Jeffersonville, on the J., M. and I. railroad, the sparks from the locomotive set fire to the station-house and burned it to the ground, totally destroying nine hundred bushels of wheat which were stored in the building at the time.

The St. Louis Republican says: "A number of our citizens have probably been looking forward to the time when the shops of the Terre Haute road would be removed from Litchfield to our city. We will, however, end their anticipations, for we are informed by Mr. Tallmage, Assistant Superintendent, that if the shops are removed they will either go to Pana or Mattoon."

By passengers and the express messengers on the down mail train last night, says the Evansville Journal, we learn that an accident occurred on the Indianapolis and Vincennes railroad yesterday, a few miles north of Worthington. The train bound south, from Indianapolis, ran off a bridge, and it was reported that every person on the train, save two, was injured. It was also reported that several persons were killed, but this rumor was afterwards contradicted.

A special dispatch to the Memphis Appeal says: "On the trip from Memphis to this city, I met Mr. Epperson, President of the El Paso Railroad, from whom I received considerable information as to the condition, etc., of his road. He told me that the franchises of every road from El Paso to the Pacific were under control of his company, and that Fremont had already negotiated $6,000,000 out of $10,000,000 of bonds of his line on the Paris Bourse; he has paid for iron for 250 miles of the El Paso and Dallas (Texas) road, as also for thirty cars and seven locomotives. He desires the consolidation of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad with the El Paso line, and to accomplish this is willing to give $100,000 for the Little Rock stock belonging to Memphis. His offer is worthy of consideration."

RAILWAY NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CONSOLIDATION.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—The President and several directors of the Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad, are here on business connected with the consolidation of that road with the Lake Shore road, and the connection of the consolidated roads with St. Louis, by the Decatur and East St. Louis railroad. The party will leave to-day for Kansas City, via the North Missouri railroad, and from thence will go to Omaha.

ERIE TRAIN WRECKED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—At 3:45 P. M. yesterday six cars of the passenger train on the Erie Railroad, on its way from New York to Buffalo, ran off the track two miles east of Susquehanna. The whole train is a complete wreck. It is reported that none of the passengers were injured, but the news reaches us at so late an hour that it is impossible to ascertain whether this statement is true. The cause of the accident was a broken rail.

The passenger train which got off the track near Susquehanna, on the Erie road, was replaced and proceeded without injury to any one.

THE FAR WEST FREIGHT COMPANY.

CHICAGO, October 27.—Messrs. Maurice and Eiland, of St. Louis, contractors for the Far West Freight Company, over the Union Pacific railroad to Montana, Idaho and Utah, leave here to-day after completing arrangements from this point to all points in the territories.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—P. M.

Money easy at 5@7 per cent on call loans, chiefly at 6 per cent.

Sterling dull at 9@9¼.

Gold dull and lower; opened at 130¾, and closed at 129¾@130. The carrying rates were 3@1 per cent to flat.

The steamer Minnesota, bound for Liverpool, took out $144,000 in sovereigns.

The Assistant Treasurer bought $3,000,000 of 5-20s, taking the whole from Fisk & Hatch at 114 16-100@114 88-100. They are understood to have been sold for account of some leading banks.

Governments lower and dull, closing barely steady.

[illegible]

Southern State bonds active and higher on the North Carolina bonds owing to the official announcement that the Treasurer of the State would purchase 4,000,000 of them as an investment for the school fund. The special tax bonds sold up to 61¼; the new bonds to 46, and the old bonds to 47. The balance of the list were steady.

Missouri	87½@[illegible]	Old Virginia	52 @ [illegible]
Old Tenn.	54[illegible]	New Virginia	55 @ [illegible]
New Tenn.	56[illegible]		

Stock market firm on Vanderbilt stocks, but dull and heavy on Western shares. The weakest stocks of the day were Lake Shore, St. Paul and Northwestern, of which there were free sales.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

[illegible]

Mining shares dull.

Copper at Boston—Calumet 49; Copper Falls 5; Franklin 23.

Sub-treasury balance............$93,480,027

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—P. M.

COTTON—Firm; sales 1,900 bales at 26½c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts 11,636 bbls; market heavy and 5@10c lower; sales at $5 25@5 60 for superfine State and western; [illegible] for extra western; [illegible]

WHISKY—Quiet; sales 150 bbls of Western at $1 21½ for free.

GRAIN—Receipts of wheat [illegible] bush; market opened 1c better and closed dull, heavy and 1@2c lower [illegible]

[illegible]

PETROLEUM—Firm at 19½c for crude, and 33½c for refined.

HOPS—Dull at 10@25c for American.

WOOL—In fair request; sales [illegible] lbs at 40@55c for domestic fleece; 25@36c for unwashed; [illegible] for pulled.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole firm at 25@30c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light and middle weights.

COAL—Foreign firm at $11 for Cannel. Domestic steady by auction, [illegible]

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Dull at 45@46c.

METALS—[illegible]

[illegible]

CUMBERLAND—[illegible] for Ohio.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool quiet but very firm; only a limited supply of freight room offering.

[illegible]

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.

[illegible]

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27—P. M.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27—P. M.

TOBACCO—Offerings small and prices firm.

COTTON—Quiet at [illegible]

HEMP—Firm but unchanged, with very little on the market.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; spring and fall superfine [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat in better demand and higher [illegible]

[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

CATTLE—[illegible]

HOGS—[illegible]

RECEIPTS—Flour [illegible]

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27—P. M.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull at $1 10@1 11. Corn steady and in fair demand. Oats steady at 54@55c. Rye steady. Barley dull and prices are nominal.

COTTON—Firm at 25½c.

WHISKY—Dull and price lower, closing at $1 11.

TOBACCO—Active; the frost it is reported has caught a considerable amount of the plants in the field and ruined them.

PROVISIONS—Nominally unchanged. Green meats dull at 11@11½c for shoulders, 14½c for sides and 15½c for hams.

HOGS—Dull and drooping at $9 50@10 50; receipts 1,800 head.

BUTTER—Unchanged but quiet.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

OILS—Without change; market quiet.

EGGS—22c buying.

MONEY—The market is close.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 27—P. M.

The crude petroleum market is fairly active with prices firmly held; [illegible]

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 27.

COTTON—24½c. Receipts 1,189 bales; exports 1,208 bales.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn, old $1, new 90c. Oats 57c.

HAY—$25.

BRAN—$20.

PROVISIONS—Pork $33. Lard 18½@20½c. Bacon weak; shoulders 15½c, sides 19c.

Business generally suspended to attend the fair.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.

FLOUR—Dull but steady; new extra family $6 50@6 75.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; Western red $1 35@1 38. Rye unchanged. Corn dull; Western yellow $1 05. Oats quiet and firm; Western 58@60c. Barley in demand; sales 5,000 bush 2-rowed New York at $1 15@1 20; 4-rowed do $1 40.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Without change.

WHISKY—Unchanged.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27—P. M.

FLOUR—Dull and favors buyers and without decided change.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; red Western $1 35@1 40. Corn, white $1 05@1 10. Oats 55@56c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $33 50@34. Bacon quiet.

Lard quiet at 18@20c.

WHISKY—In fair demand at $1 18@1 21.

NASHVILLE MARKET.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 27.

COTTON—Low middling 23½c; good ordinary 22½c.

GRAIN—Wheat, red $1 05, amber $1 10, white $1 20. Oats 50c. Rye $1. Barley $1 10. Corn $1 12.

FLOUR—Best superfine to choice $5@7.

PROVISIONS—Bacon sides 20c; hams 23c; shoulders 17½c; lard 20c.

DIED.

SWEITZER—In this city, on the 27th, of October, at 11 o'clock A. M., GEORGE, the only son of Joseph and Mary Sweitzer, aged 3 years, 2 months, and 20 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Commercial Convention Proceedings.

NO arrangements were made for the publication of the Commercial Convention Proceedings. Therefore W. N. Haldeman, Esq., of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and myself propose to publish them by means of advertisements upon extra pages which we will add to the volume. The charges will be for a whole page $40; half page $20; quarter page $10.

The edition will number 10,000, and will be disseminated throughout the United States. A copy will be sent to every Governor, every Legislator, every U. S. Senator and Member of Congress, every Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce or Merchants' Exchange, every Mayor, etc.

It will be the Cheapest and Most Certain Means of Advertising.

We therefore ask co-operation in procuring advertisements from business men to aid us in the publication of the Proceedings. We will send two copies to persons advertising $10, ten copies to the advertiser of $40, and so on.

Enough copies will be reserved for the use of the next Convention at Cincinnati, so as to supply every member with a copy.

Persons Desiring Additional Copies can have Them at Exact Cost.

The volume will be a large and handsome octavo of about 250 pages.

Funds can be remitted by Adams or Southern Express Company free of charge.

oc28d10 BLANTON DUNCAN.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

Corner Fourth and Main sts.

Regular Sale of Good New and Second-hand Furniture, consisting in part of full Marble-top Sideboards, Parlor, Dining, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture; Large Consignment of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Heating and Cooking Stoves, Writing Desks, &c.,

AT AUCTION

THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

SPECIAL FOUR DAYS' SALE,

THURSDAY, 500 cases Boots and Shoes; 50 cases boys' and youths' extra kip boots.

FRIDAY, 500 lots Dry Goods and Notions. Commencing each day at 9½ o'clock.

oc24 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

Oct. 26, 27, and 28, of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 27 and 28, at 9½ A. M., Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, &c., in great variety, embracing some very desirable lines. Also, at 12 M. each day, fresh invoices Clothing in men's over coats, cassimere suits and half suits, cassimere and satinet coats, pants and vests, &c.; also men's and boys' black and colored fur and wool hats.

Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

oc24

FUTURE SALES.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

Corner Fourth and Main.

The Entire Stock and Fixtures of a No. 1 Retail Drug Store, on north-east corner of Hancock and Madison streets,

AT AUCTION.

FRIDAY MORNING, Oct. 29, at 10 o'clock. The stock is first-class and fixtures good. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Parties wanting any of the above goods will find it to their interest to attend, as it has to be sold. oc28

BY E. P. THIXTON & CO.,

No. 89 Market street, between Third and Fourth.

A fine lot of Kitchen and Household Furniture, at a private residence,

AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, Oct. 29, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, cor. Sixteenth and Magazine sts., a splendid assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil cloths, &c. Sale positive. Terms cash. E. P. THIXTON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY W. H. PASSMORE & CO.

Important and Attractive Sale

Of a Large and Choice Collection of

PAINTINGS

Selected with great care, and under the most favorable circumstances, during the past year.

On the Premises, 165 FOURTH STREET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 29, 1869, at 3 o'clock, we shall proceed to sell, at public auction, one of the most valuable collections of

PAINTINGS

ever offered in this city, all by well-known artists of ability—Via Varon, Perat, N. Girard, Leonardi, Italian, [illegible] &c. We confidently recommend this collection as worthy the [illegible] of lovers of art.

Open for exhibition day and evening on Wednesday, Oct. 27, and prior to the sale. Catalogues at the salesroom. The ladies are respectfully invited to attend the sale. Chairs will be provided for their accommodation. The sale will be continued at 7½ o'clock Friday night, and at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Saturday.

oc26 dtd W. H. PASSMORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Weisiger Hall!

WORRELL SISTERS..............MANAGERS.

For Six Nights Only! Commencing Monday, November 1.

THE FASCINATING AND BEAUTIFUL

WORRELL SISTERS!

SUPPORTED by an excellent New York company, [illegible] on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1869, the splendid magnificent spectacular burlesque, entitled the

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD!

With a brilliant cast, including the Worrell Sisters, [illegible]

The succeeding attractions will be selected from a repertoire, comprising the Forty Thieves, [illegible]

Reserved seats at WM. Hays' Music Store, No. 130 Fourth street. oc28 dt

Louisville Opera House.

BRIGNOLI!

FAREWELL TOUR.

Positively Three Nights Only.

MR. H. G. BATES has the honor to announce to the citizens of Louisville and vicinity that he has made arrangements with Mr. C. A. Chizzola, agent of Brignoli's Operatic Troupe, for the farewell appearance of Sig. P. Brignoli in THREE

Grand Operatic Performances!

Wednesday, Oct. 27; Thursday, Oct. 28; and Friday, Oct. 29;

With the following talented artists:

MISS ISABELLA McCULLOCH, the distinguished Prima Donna Soprano; MISS HENNE, the Eminent Contralto; SIG. SUSINI, the famous Basso; SIG. PETRILLI, the renowned Baritone; SIG. LOCATELLI, Tenor; SIG. CICCONE, the great Clarionet Soloist; SIG. P. GIORZA, the eminent Pianist, and SIG. P. BRIGNOLI, the sweet, silver-voiced tenor.

FIRST NIGHT—Wednesday, Oct. 27.—First Part—Grand Operatic Concert. Second Part—Second act of the Comic opera, Lucrezia Borgia. Third Part—Third act of the romantic opera, Faust.

SECOND NIGHT—Thursday, Oct. 28.—Acts from Trovatore, Crispino, and Martha.

THIRD NIGHT—Friday, Oct. 29.—Benefit Night—Entire New Programme.

ADMISSION:

Parquette and Dress circle	$1 50
Reserved Seats	1 00
Family Circle	50
Gallery	25

The sale of reserved seats will commence Monday, Oct. 25, at the box office. oc24 dt

Roller Skating

THE Rink will be open Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons from 2 to 5 o'clock. Also every Saturday morning from 9 to 12 o'clock for the accommodation of school children. Admission free to ladies and children to afternoon and Saturday morning sessions. Several competent teachers are now employed, whose attention will be devoted gratuitously to those wishing to learn. Hall on Seventh, between Walnut and Chestnut. oc27 dif

LOST.

LOST—WATCH CHAIN—On Tuesday night, between Magazine and Main streets, on Seventh, a fine gold watch chain, with charms attached, among which a little bell, with "Bell and Everett" engraved on it. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to G. T. BARCLAY, at Fisk & Allen's, 195 West Main street. oc28 d3

LOST—SETTER DOG—Medium size, white, with red liver-colored head and ears, and spot on rump; tail about six inches long. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to me at No. 79 Caldwell street, or at Dorn, Hawkhouse & Co.'s store, No. 3 Main st. JOS. G. RUCKER. oc28 d3

AUCTION SALES.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

10 cases Kip Boots, Furniture, Stoves, Chinaware, and Housekeeping Articles

AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, Oct. 29, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, the usual assortment of furniture, stoves, and housekeeping articles, new and second-hand carpets will be sold. At 11½ o'clock precisely, 10 cases Kip Boots, [illegible] will be positively sold. Terms cash.

C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

THE GREAT AUCTION OF REAL ESTATE

Which took place Monday, Oct. 25, was a

GRAND SUCCESS!

As there is yet considerable ground remaining unsold, which the owners are determined to close out,

NO MATTER WHAT IT MAY BRING,

THE SALE WILL BE RESUMED

Friday, Oct. 29,

Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M.

Eligible Building Sites on Sixth and Kentucky streets and several lots fronting [illegible] feet on Second and Third streets, near Taylor Barracks, besides some 300 feet on Park Place, will be sold.

No By-bidding will be Permitted.

Carriages will run to and from the grounds free of charge. Maps can be had at our office. Buyers, don't fail to be on hand if you want bargains.

Sale will begin on corner of Sixth and Kentucky streets. Terms liberal.

oc26 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY.

Valuable Fifth-street Building Lot, situated between Chestnut and Broadway,

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 30, 1869, at 4 o'clock, I will sell, by order of the owner, one of the most valuable lots on Fifth street. Terms at sale.

oc28 S. P. WHALEY, Auctioneer. JAMES GLASS, owner.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

James F. Irvin against Raymond Lynch, &c. } In Chancery, No. 21,311.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, NOV. 1, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much of the property as may be necessary to produce the sum directed to be made by the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

A lot of land in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning 190 feet from the southwest corner of Grayson and Third streets; thence westwardly with Grayson street [illegible] feet; thence at right angles to Third street southwardly 190 feet to an alley; thence eastwardly with said alley [illegible] feet; thence at right angles northwardly 190 feet to the beginning; being [illegible] feet taken off the west part of lot No. 180, in square 102, in western Portland.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

P. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

oc7 d3 L. F. WHEELER, } C. B. SHEPHERD. } Depts.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI.

OLD RELIABLE LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI

U. STATES MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $3 50,

INCLUDING

Meals and State-Room.

This is the ONLY LINE running from Louisville to Cincinnati WITHOUT CHANGE.

The Passengers by this Route avoid a Two-mile Omnibus Ride and an Hour's Jostling over Rough Pavements.

Two Daily Lines.

U. States Mail Morning Line at 10 A. M.

GEN. BUELL.........C. DAVID, Master.
BEN. FRANKLIN.....SAM. HILDRETH, Master.

Landing at all intermediate points.

Evening Express Line at 3 o'clock P. M.

UNITED STATES.........S. M. WADE, Master.
GEN. LYTLE...........D. WHITTEN, Master.

Landing only at Madison.

Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.

Eastern passengers by this route have no change from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Have one night and from 107 to 187 miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.

Tickets for sale at the Galt House and Louisville Hotel ticket offices and on board steamers to all points East. Baggage checked through.

All the above boats leave from the Company's Wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

sel0 dif FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

Regular Thursday Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

CHAMBER.........JOHN JAMES, Jr., Master.

This elegant passenger packet will positively leave for the above and all intermediate points on This Day, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from city wharf.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Regular Express Line Packet For Paducah, Cairo and St. Louis.

KATE ROBINSON.........JAS. KENISTON, Master.

Will positively leave for the above and all intermediate points on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 12 M., from city wharf, giving through receipts to all points on the Upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

PALESTINE.........[illegible], Master.

Will leave as above on this Day, the 28th, at 5 P. M.

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.

MARY HOUSTON.........E. B. DUNHAM, Master.

Will leave St. Louis for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans on Tuesday, the 26th; Cairo on Wednesday, the 27th, and Memphis on Friday, the 29th.

R. C. LEVI, Agent.

"Old Reliable" Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,

LEONORA No. 2.

NOAH NEAL, Master.........W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.

Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.

apr29 dif THOS. SMALL, Agent.

MORGAN LINE STEAMERS

For Mobile and Texas Ports.

From New Orleans to Mobile daily, Galveston and Indianola tri-weekly, and Brazos Santiago every Saturday.

Tariff of rates to all the above points and through bills of lading given to Mobile by

R. C. LEVI, Agent, No. 41 Fourth street.

oc28 d3m

For White River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers, over the Louisville and Memphis Railroad and the United States mail-boats, [illegible] Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M.

J. W. FORBES, Agent, No. 41 Fourth street.

For Arkansas River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail steamers, leaving Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 P. M.

auk0 dly J. W. FORBES, Agent, No. 41 Fourth street.

Notice to Shippers.

I am giving through bills of lading to Shreveport, Jefferson, and all intermediate points on Red river, and to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers, and to Kansas City, Omaha, and Council Bluffs, and to Denver, Salt Lake, Helena, Virginia City, Sacramento, and San Francisco on the Union Pacific Railroad, and to all points on the Hannibal and St. Joe, and Des Moines Valley Railroads via St. Louis.

aug3 dtf M. W. SAWYER, 33 Fourth street.

WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SELLER—[illegible] Kentucky, [illegible] Address, [illegible] GOBER & BRO., Owensboro, Ky. oc28 d3t

WANTED—The services of a thoroughly reliable man, [illegible] and large acquaintance in the city. Address C. D., this office, [illegible] oc28 d3

WANTED—TO RENT OR LEASE—For a term of years, a two-story brick house of eight or ten rooms, with gas and water, and good stable and carriage-house; [illegible] between Second and Ninth and Jefferson and Breckinridge streets. [illegible] WARFIELD & CO., [illegible] Jefferson street.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE WOMAN—To do housework, and [illegible] to wash and iron for a family of [illegible]. Apply every day this week at 322 Main street, bet. Second and Third.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SALESWOMEN [illegible] at MAD. F. LARD'S Millinery and Cloak establishment, southeast corner of Market and Eighth sts.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man. A position in a store or an office. [illegible] good character. Address J. C. H., Courier-Journal office.

WANTED—100 LABORERS (2 per day), 25 R. R. laborers, 25 blacksmiths, 25 wood choppers, [illegible] also situations for clerks, salesmen, porters, bookkeepers, &c. For work or help go to KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—GOOD WOMAN COOK—White or colored. Must come recommended. Apply at No. 151 Third st., near Walnut.

WANTED—OCCUPANTS FOR A WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with board, in a private family. Location very desirable. References. Inquire of E. D. Fryer, No. 183 Fourth st., up stairs.

WANTED—SALESMEN—A few reliable energetic salesmen, to sell by sample standard goods. Address H. H. RICHARDS & CO., 413 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—INFORMATION—Of the whereabouts of Geo. W. Edgar. He left Rahway, N. J., with his family on [illegible] and daughter during the month of [illegible]. Any information [illegible] will confer a favor to his deceased son's (Wm. Edgar's) widow and two children. Address E. P. SMITH, 378 West Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD QUARRY MEN—Your collar above Smithland on Cumberland river. Inquire at 230 Main street. Pay $3 per day. BRODHEAD, HAY & CO.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM—A large furnished room on Third, Fourth, or Fifth street, between Green and Chestnut streets, or on Walnut, between Third and Fifth streets. Address Room, No. 1 [illegible] West Jefferson st.

WANTED—PARTNER—With $1,500 cash, to take an active half interest in a business which is now paying handsomely and increasing daily. Said business can be increased to almost any extent. The present owner has the same business in another city which requires his attention. For full particulars address H. E. G., Post-office.

WANTED—GOOD COOK AND DINING-ROOM GIRL—At the Bruner House, Jeffersonville, Ind.

WANTED—300 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? For good cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, seamstresses, housekeepers, governesses, teachers, &c., go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. Females directed to situations free. MILLER & CO.

WANTED—SERVANT—A good white cook, washer and ironer. None but one who can come well recommended need apply. Inquire at No. 132 Gray street.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—For "Before the Footlights and Behind the Scenes," by Olive Logan. [illegible] Address PARMELEE & CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—AGENTS—HIGHLY IMPORTANT—An agent wanted in every county in the United States, to take an interest in a new article, just patented, that will sell on sight to every housekeeper. It is a portable furnace, that fits in the holes of any cook stove or range. Three-fourths of the fuel can be saved, and it is worth [illegible] Any man with a small capital, can clear from $15 to $25 per day. This is well worth the attention of capitalists. The right of a State or a county for sale. Call on or address A. BROWN, 72 Church street, Nashville, Tenn.

$25 A DAY made at home—33 entirely new articles for Agents. Samples sent free. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—A very desirable new four story brick house, with large deep cellar. The many advantages, and its close proximity to the Galt House and railroad, can hardly fail to attract the attention of merchants and business men. Also, several fine building lots, suitable for storehouses. Property in that vicinity is rapidly advancing in value. This property will be sold on liberal terms. For particulars apply to GRESHAM, ERSKINGTON & CO., 74 West Main street, near Third.

FOR SALE—THE ONE-HALF INTEREST IN THE GROCERY STORE BUILDING No. [illegible] East Market street, together with stock and fixtures. For terms and price inquire on premises. [illegible] BYARS & CO.

FOR SALE—SAFE AND PERMANENT MANUFACTURING BUSINESS—At present in good running order and doing well in the city. Capital required, $4,000. Address J. W., this office.

FOR SALE—GROUND—14 building lots, each 50x100 feet on Duncan st., bet. Nineteenth and Twentieth sts.; 145x100 feet on Duncan st., between Nineteenth and Twenty-first sts.; 145x100 feet on Harney st., between Eighteenth and Twentieth sts.; 50x150 feet on High st., west of Eighteenth st.; 100x200 feet on Montgomery st., between Third and Fourth cross sts.; 100x200 feet on west side of Bridge st., adjacent to canal. Terms liberal. Apply to L. BUCHANAN, attorney, No. 7 Court Place.

FOR SALE—Owing to ill health, one of the partners in an old established wholesale drug house, in Louisville, Ky., wishes to dispose of his interest in it, and retire. Or, if desired, the entire stock and fixtures can be purchased. A good opening for any one wishing to engage in the business in a good location. Address W. D. H., care of Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LAND—I wish to sell or exchange for No. 1 farming land $20,000 worth of No. 1 city property. JAMES CALLAHAN, cor. Ninth and Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND BUGGY—Bay mare, 7 years old, gentle, sound in every respect. Side roadster, can trot close to three minutes; top buggy never been trained; can be seen at Monk's stable, Third street, between Market and Jefferson. Will sell mare and buggy jointly or separately.

FOR SALE—TO STONE MASONS—100 perches dressed stone; also, about 10,000 second-hand brick. Apply to THOS. JAMES, coal scales, on Fulton st., bet. Brook and First, opposite Cotton Press.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOTEL—That splendid property known as the Lee Chasten Hotel, in Portland, Louisville, Ky., suitable for a seminary, hotel, cotton or wool factory. Terms advantageous to the purchaser or tenant. Apply at the law office of THOMPSON, BOOTH & BLAKE, 246 Fifth st., Ky. or PAUL VILLIER, Orel P. O., Jefferson co., Ky., or CHARLES VILLIER, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A NICE COTTAGE—Containing five rooms, hall, servants' room, and kitchen. Yard nicely set in shrubbery. Lot 31 feet front by 160 deep to an alley. Inquire on the premises, Breckinridge street, below Twelfth, or of H. B. BLACKSTONE.

FOR SALE—ORGAN—One of Smith's fine cabinet organs, rosewood case, 5 stops, adapted for either parlor, church, or Sunday-school—very cheap. Inquire at Courier-Journal office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—Large and well finished two-story brick house, No. 225 west side First st., between Walnut and Chestnut, containing nine rooms, gas and water throughout. Lot 30 feet front by 200 deep to a carriage-way alley. Fine garden in fruit, stable, carriage-house, and all modern conveniences. For price and terms, call on the premises or apply to R. R. JONES, at his tobacco factory, No. 378 West Market st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A modern built two story brick house, containing six rooms and cellar, gas and water through the house, on Ninth street, No. 234, between Walnut and Chestnut, west side. Possession given on the first November, next. Apply to EDW. PEYNADO & CO., at the Galt House and Louisville Hotel cigar stands.

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLINGS—Situated on the north side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. The lots to each are 45 feet front by 200 feet deep to an alley. The houses are complete, having eight rooms each, with gas and water, iron railings, and all modern improvements. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets, or to SNEAD & CO., Market, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—BARDSTOWN PROPERTY—Having determined to remove to my farm, I offer for sale my house and lot in Bardstown. The house is a handsome and substantial brick, with a large, well-ventilated rooms. There are also all good necessary out-buildings. The yards and garden are large, there being over an acre in the lot. The yards are well supplied with shade trees, and the garden with grapes, raspberries, gooseberries, currants and quinces in abundance. In a word, it is very desirable property, and is now for sale. A. K. COX.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—In Kansas City, Mo. Stock between $4,000 and $5,000. Terms easy. Address P. O. Box 10,015 or 1,334, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE OR RENT—38½ ACRES of LAND—On the Shelbyville Branch turnpike, about 3½ miles from the city limits, and a short distance from the Fair Grounds station on the Lexington R. R. The improvements are a good two-story house, containing 10 rooms, 2 halls, bath-room, and pantry, with good stabling and out-buildings. Splendid orchards of choice fruits, &c. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 130 Main st.

FOR SALE—LAND—I offer for sale 225¾ acres of land, lying near the L. and N. R. R., 12 miles from the city. The land is well improved. Terms easy. THOS. W. RILEY.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM—A nicely furnished front room. Apply at No. 78 Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A very desirable three-story residence on west side of Fifth street, between Walnut and Chestnut, in very perfect and good repair. Large lot, with stable. Rent $900. Also a two-story house on west side of First street, between Chestnut and Gray, now occupied by Mr. Geo. Fodger. Rent $450. Apply to THEODORE TRACY, at J. V. Escott & Son's, No. 88 Main st.

FOR RENT—BRICK DWELLING HOUSE—Of 8 rooms, bath-room, servants' room, gas-works, stable, &c., north side Jefferson street, between Tenth and Eleventh. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to J. N. BULL, 357 West Main st.

FOR RENT—DESK ROOM—In room No. 4, Johnson's Building, 118 Main st., near Fourth. ROSE & LYON.

FOR RENT—GROCERY & MARKET STAND—The best location for a grocery and market stand in the city, situated on the southeast corner of First and College streets. Apply to ANTHONY ZANONE, No. 6 Broadway, between First and Brook.

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSE—A No. 1 two-story business house on Market street, between Brook and First. Apply to H. A. SH[illegible] & CO., southwest corner Brook and Main sts.

FOR RENT OR SALE—BUSINESS HOUSE—By change of business, I will rent or sell my house, situated on Market street, between Brook and Floyd. It contains a very handsome store-room in front, and in the rear rooms for a family. [illegible] For particulars apply to the premises. HENRY KNABENSCHUH, Market, between Brook and Floyd.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—On Third street, between Main and Market. ALFRED T. POPE, Trustee.

FOR RENT OR SALE—BUILDING—A large three-story brick building with a dry-kiln cellar, brick smoke-stack and boiler-room attached, together with an engine, boiler, shafting, &c., all in good order. The building is on a large lot, good location, and suitable for almost any purpose of manufacture. Possession given immediately. For terms of rent or price of the property address Box L., L. P. O.

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE—On Preston street, bet. Broadway and Jacob, containing 7 rooms. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, 130 Main st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Gentlemen wishing board can be accommodated with first-class board at 121 Sixth st., bet. Green and Walnut, east side. Also a few day boarders wanted. Best of reference given and required.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL

An Organ of National Democratic Government, Free Trade, Progressive Commerce, Western and Southern Domestic Economy, Civilization, and Peace.

1870.

THE approaching advent of a new year furnishes an occasion for placing before the notice of the public in a full and compendious form, the plans and prospects of the COURIER-JOURNAL for the immediate future; and, also, for explaining somewhat of its character and antecedents as a popular newspaper.

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